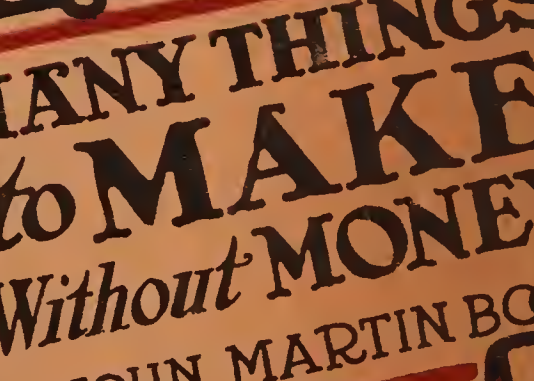


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or
HAPPY OCCUPATIONS
for **LITTLE FOLKS**



**MANY THINGS
to MAKE
Without MONEY**

A JOHN MARTIN BOOK

BUSY HANDS
WHEN little hands
are busy,
And work with
thoughtful care,
There is not room
for naughtiness
To slip in anywhere



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Book S37

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HANDY HANDS BOOK

Lots of fun
And good work too
For happy little
Folks to do.



FRIENDS

George
Carlson

LD Mr. Paste and Mrs. Glue
 Will always try to stick to you.
 Though "snippy," Sammy Scissors is
 A friend in that sharp way of his.
 The Pins, Old String, the Rubber Bands
 Are very kind to handy hands.
 Old Box and funny Mr. Spool
 Come handy both at home and school.
 Now, these good friends, if you will look,
 Give fun in this your Handy Book.
 So, play with them and then explore
 To find at least a hundred more.

Morgan Shepard 1924

HANDY HANDS BOOK

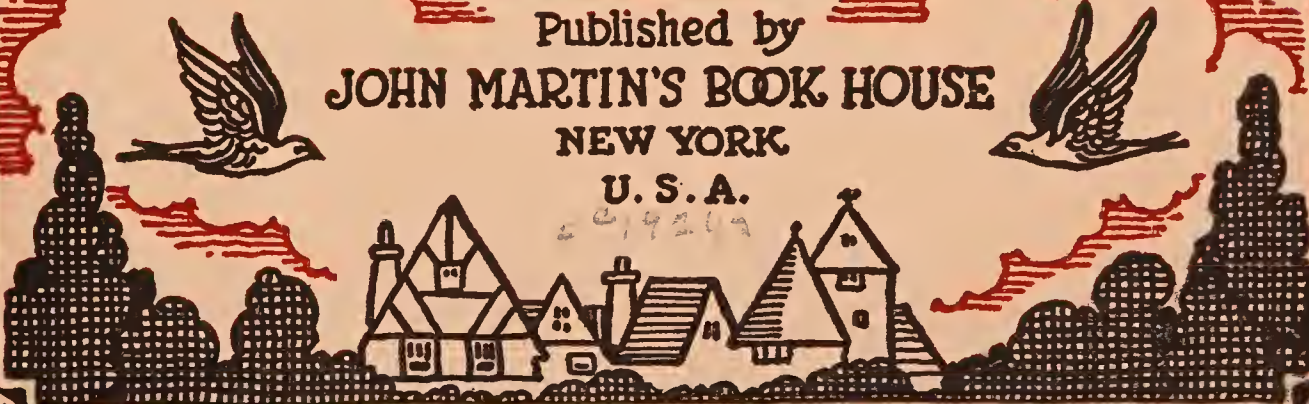
*or Happy Occupations
for Little Folks • Contrived
by Many Clever Minds
and arranged by*

JOHN MARTIN *1924*



Published by
JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK HOUSE
NEW YORK

U. S. A.
1924



G.V. 1201
.537



Now go ahead and let us see
How happy handy hands can be—
And very careful too.
And let us try with all our hearts
To do our honest, earnest parts
In all we have to do.

John Martin

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AUG 30 1924

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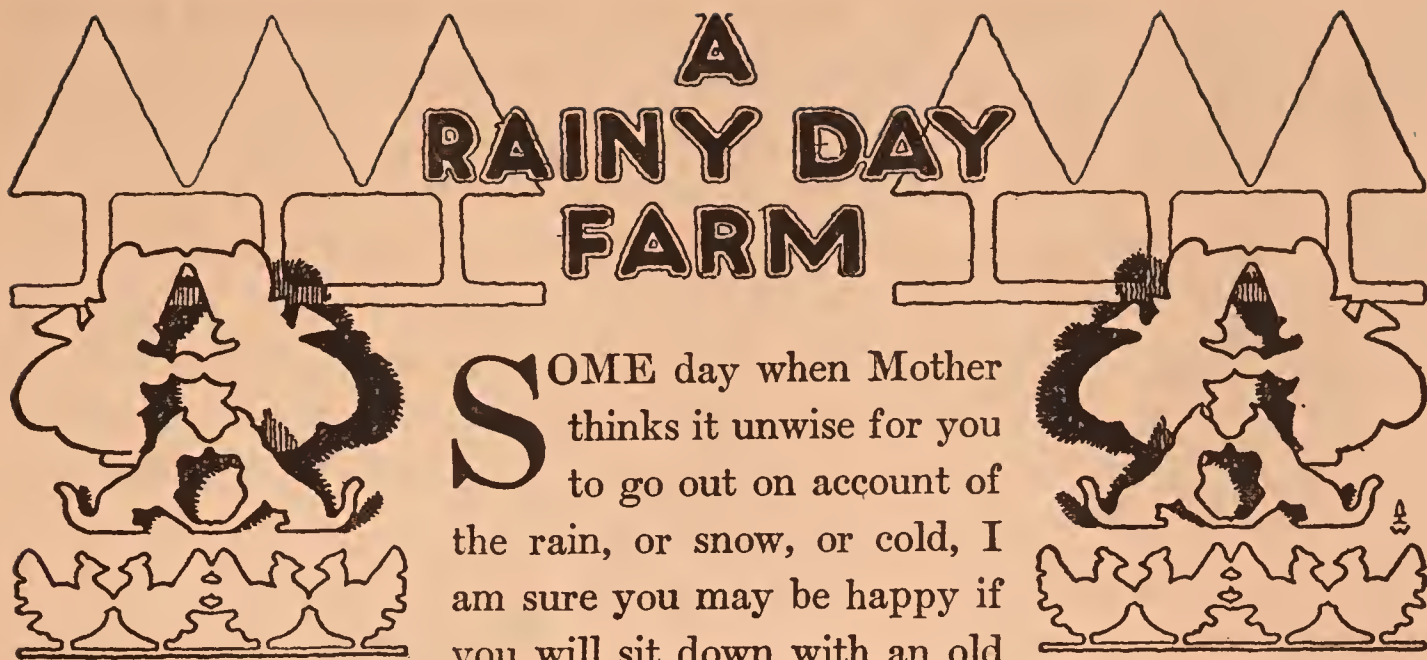


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SOME day when Mother thinks it unwise for you to go out on account of the rain, or snow, or cold, I am sure you may be happy if you will sit down with an old

newspaper and scissors and start a "Paper Farm."

Just ask Mother if she remembers how Grandma folded the paper when she used to cut out fascinating little dolls all in a row, holding hands.

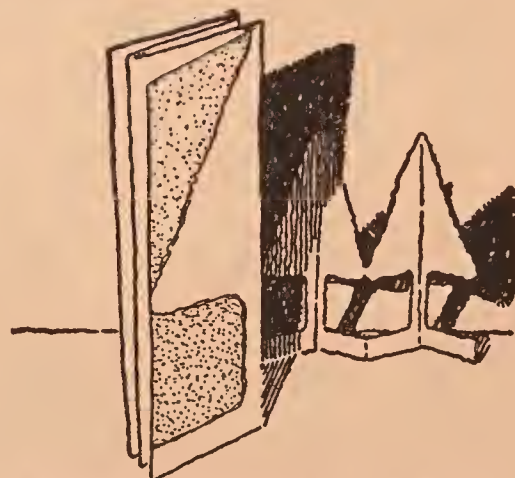
If she shouldn't remember, I think you will soon "catch on" if you will cut a strip of paper about four inches wide, and fold over about an inch at one end. Then fold it like a fan, first one way and then the other. This is the basis of all the cutting to make your farm; fitting all your patterns onto the folds, and making some folds wider than others to fit the patterns.



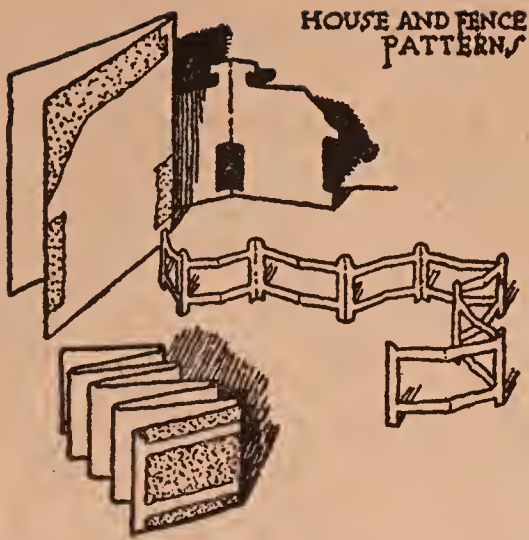
THIS IS THE WAY TO FOLD THE PAPER

self. If not, hunt among the magazine advertisements and in your story books, and I am sure you will find pictures of trees, animals, and children you can make use of.

In using a tree pattern, cut it in half and lay the straight edge along one edge of your pattern, having the fold just as wide as the half tree. Then cut out the half of the tree (through all the thicknesses), *being sure*



THIS IS THE TREE PATTERN. DOTTED PART OF PAPER TO BE CUT AWAY



HOUSE AND FENCE
PATTERNS

to leave a *base*, and one other part, some place in the pattern that is not cut, else your trees will not hold together.

If you are a really clever little boy or girl (and I am sure you are) you will be able to fit all sorts of patterns onto your folds. For the house and barn you will need only one fold of your paper which will make the two sides even. Your fence will require several folds, and

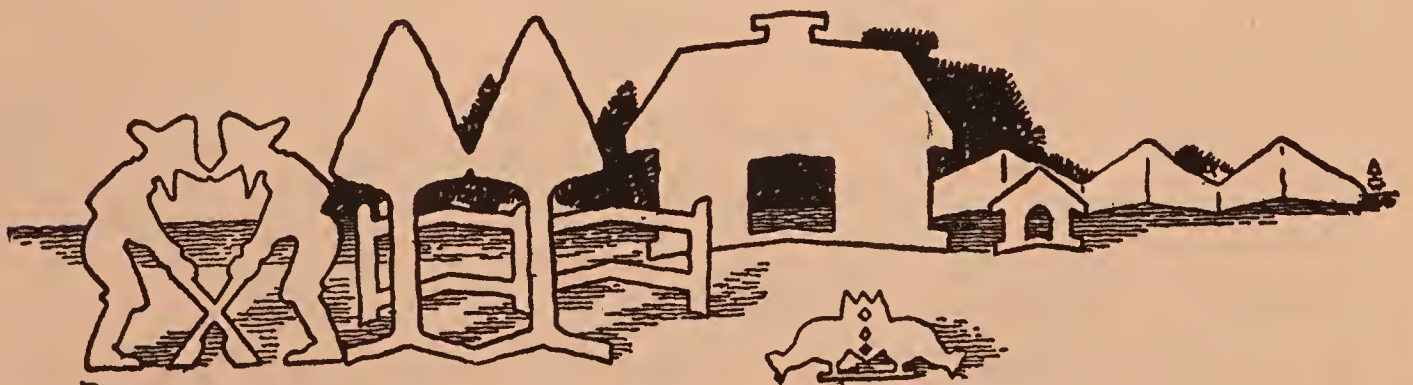
you will need a great deal of fence to enclose your farm.

Then you can cut out mountains and hills to stand in the distance, and a whole row of hills might be cut from a fold. In making the animals be sure your pattern fits the fold so it touches on both folded lines or they will not be joined together. For instance, have the *nose* of the kitty and the *base* on the folded line on one side, and the end of the *tail* and the *base* on the other folded side. The base may be dispensed with if you prefer to have the kitty's feet free. It may sound a bit complicated, but when you get to work with your scissors and folds you will soon see other possibilities.



KITTY AND SQUIRREL CUTOUTS

When they are finished, set them up like a real farm on some green or brown cloth in the house, or out on the grass, after it has cleared up. Perhaps you may have the kitties and squirrels larger than the fences, or the dollies too big to go into the house and barn, but you have a good imagination I am sure and will be able to imagine them all in good proportion.





A TRAVEL SCRAPBOOK



IT is almost as much fun to make a Travel Scrapbook as it is really to travel. With a book, the best of it is you can go to just the places you want to and not think how much it will cost for carfare or boat rides.

An ordinary blank book is just the thing in which to paste the pictures. These can be cut

from newspapers, magazines, railroad folders, and advertising of all kinds.

One of the most interesting ways to make the Travel Scrapbook is to take a trip to some definite place like Florida, California, the mountains, Niagara Falls or one of the National Parks. Washington, D. C., our national capital, is another fine place to go in a scrapbook.

To begin the book, it is fun to paste in the picture of the boy or girl or family that it going to take the trip. On the next page have a picture of a suitcase, hand-bag or trunk. If you cannot find a picture of a railroad station, you can draw one. It is quite easy to find pictures of trains and boats. A map is interesting to put in the Travel Scrapbook because you can take a red crayon and mark just where the trip is being taken. You might have a railroad time-table, also, and collect pictures of the cities and historical places your journey would take you through.

On the train or boat you can have pictures that will show the dining-car, the steamer deck, and all the scenery along the way. Perhaps you can paste in a picture of the ticket agent, the porter and the baggage-man. Then, as there are sure to be some interesting people to meet on the train, paste in a few people who look interesting. Perhaps one will be a famous person whom you are very surprised to find on the train; another will be a pleasant boy or girl that you are glad to meet, and another will be a woman with a baby.

You can find many pretty pictures of scenery. There should be

pictures of rivers, lakes, hills, mountains, plains, and, in the cities, famous buildings. If you are taking a long trip, there should be a picture of the hotel where you stay.

A pleasant way to take a journey in the summer is by automobile. To begin this, paste a picture of a motor car on the first page of the Travel Scrap-



book. It is fun to camp along the way, and all the good camping places should be cut out of magazines and pasted in. A tent and a first-class camping outfit should all be shown. You can put in pictures, too, showing how meals are cooked over a camp-fire. Good things to eat on the camping trip, such as bacon, eggs, potatoes, and canned goods, can all be pasted on another page.

On a trip in the country you see many interesting things. Some of the pictures to find and paste in the scrapbook are farmhouses, cows feeding in a pasture, a fishing scene, pretty gardens and orchards, and all kinds of birds and animals.

* * * * *

For the older boys and girls this can be developed into a game that is most interesting and highly instructive, as well. In a family that I know, several children chose far-away countries to visit. They planned the routes there and return, writing to railway companies for folders and guides. They learned exactly what the fare would be, what kind of money was used in the country and what was the rate of exchange. They studied most carefully the cities they would visit, learned about the climate, products, industries, religion, and collected every picture they could find bearing upon their particular country. The books some of them made were of real value, and the boys and girls gained a really living knowledge of places not familiar to most people. In fact, they became authorities on the countries they had chosen. Daddy or Mother will suggest journeys for you to plan until you gain some experience, then you can choose your own. Bon voyage!



IF you are spending the late days of the summer or early fall at the seashore it will be interesting fun to go hunting for seaweed. Many pretty sea-moss plants can be found at this time of the year. After they are properly mounted on cards, you will have a beautiful souvenir of your seaside holiday. If the water is too chilly for a bathing-suit, the job of hunting will go to the boy with a pair of long rubber boots.

The best time to find the moss is when the tide is coming in, and if there are rocks along the shore, there will be a good place to search, especially if the water is not rough.

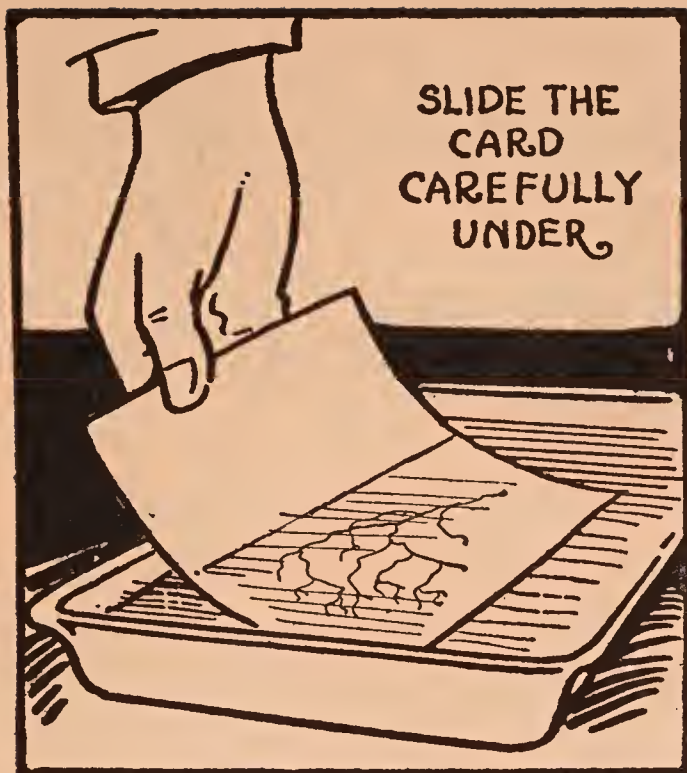
Fill a little pail or a preserve jar with sea water, to hold your specimens until you are ready to mount them. Now, when you have waded out where the water is smooth, as far as you can go, look for what appears to be masses of tangled silk thread. With a little practise you will pick out easily the kind that will mount best. Small delicate bunches are better than the large coarser ones.

To mount your moss, have a shallow tray or dish filled with sea water (not fresh water), and place one or two plants at a time in the dish. A





• SOME OF THE SEA-MOSS •



piece of cardboard about the thickness of a visiting card and about four by six inches in size is now carefully slid into the water under the moss. With the help of a match-stick or toothpick the little plant can now be spread around on the card. This should be done with a thin film of water covering the card and the moss, or with it all thoroughly wet. When you have the plant nicely arranged, carefully lift the card out of the water and put it in the sun to dry. The plant contains enough gelatin to make it stick firmly to the card without glue or paste.

There are many varieties of sea plants which you can mount, and a few of these cards will make an interesting addition to your collection of shells or objects of nature study.

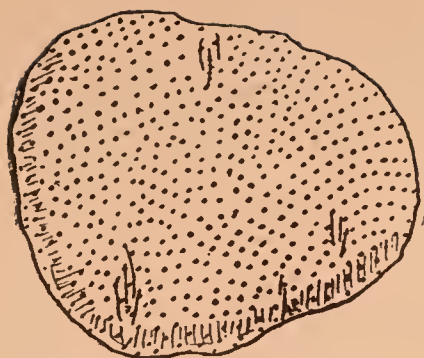




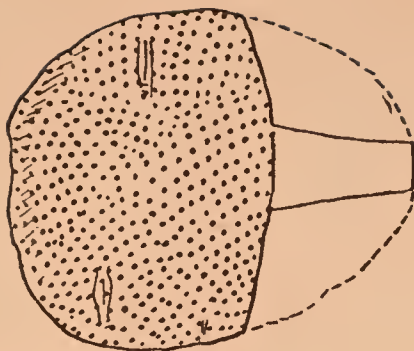
LEST you be fond of eating above all other amusements, let me tell you in the beginning that a potato gargoyle is not an article of food. In its simplest form, a gargoyle is a rain spout which projects from the side of a building to throw the roof-water clear of the walls. It is spelled in various ways, but in this spelling as well as in its other forms, it is intended to imitate the sound made by gurgling water.

The original spout not being a handsome thing, architects formerly remedied the trouble by constructing them in the form of dragons, mythical monsters, and gnarled figures. They are found chiefly on churches, and represent the demons who were excluded from the sacred interiors. When you visit the cathedrals of Europe, you will be interested to see how grotesque and ugly are the gargoyles on Westminster Abbey, Notre Dame Cathedral, in fact, on almost every medieval church that still stands. It is as fantastic monsters, and not as water carriers, that gargoyles are most widely known, and in the hope that you can fashion some heads which are more fantastic than those which adorn many an ancient building, I am letting you into the secret of "Potato Gargoyles."

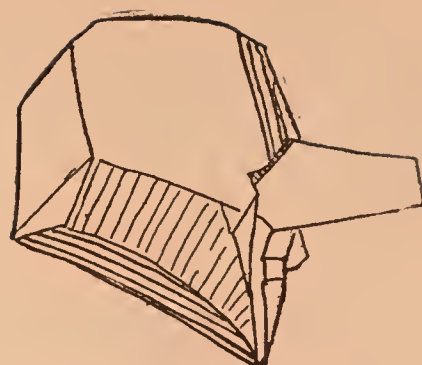
It is a long way from Notre Dame Cathedral to the Minnesota backyard where I learned to make potato gargoyles. My teacher was a good-natured tramp, who came to ask for food at our kitchen door. To amuse a wide-eyed little boy, he asked for a raw potato and, while he ate his bread and beans and coffee, sitting on the clothes-reel platform, between bites he cut potatoes into strange and weird faces. For a long time after, there they hung, eagerly watched as they dried and changed until they looked more like stone idols than anything else.



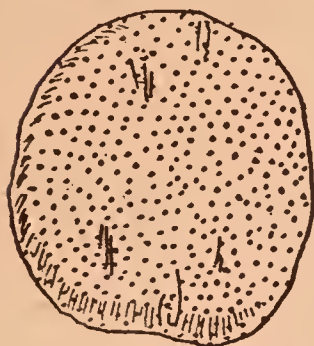
SIDE OF POTATO



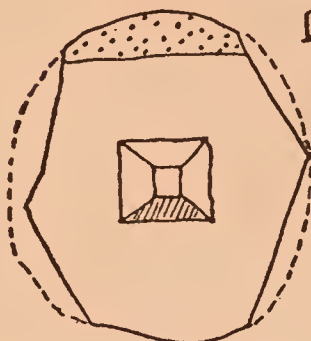
FIRST CUT—SIDE—



SECOND CUT—SIDE—



END OF POTATO



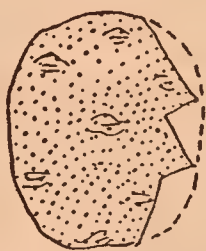
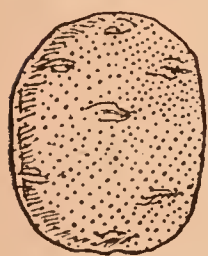
FIRST CUT—END



SECOND CUT—END

PLATE
• 1 •

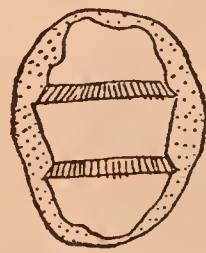
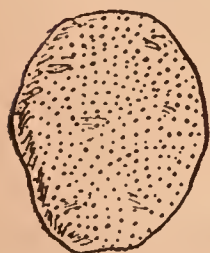
The material necessary for gargoyle-making consists of a few medium size potatoes and a paring knife. By referring to Plates 1 and 2, you will see that the best way to proceed is first to cut out the profile. I think that this is made clear in the middle top drawing of Plate 2. When this is done, turn the head so that it faces you. Then cut away the sides of the nose to make it look more or less like a wedge lying on the surface of the face, the pointed edge of which starts at the eyebrows. On the first faces that you make, do not try to work out the eyes or mouth too much. If your



• PLATE 2 •

start is only as good as a snow man's head, you have no reason to be discouraged. If you have trouble in forming a good mouth, you can make one like a rainy new moon, such as you place on jack-o'-lanterns, or you can cover this portion of the face with a great flowing beard.

Try to waste as little of the potato as possible; that is to say, in carving, do not cut away



SIDE & FRONT VIEWS, SHOWING THE POTATO DURING DIFFERENT STAGES OF CUTTING—

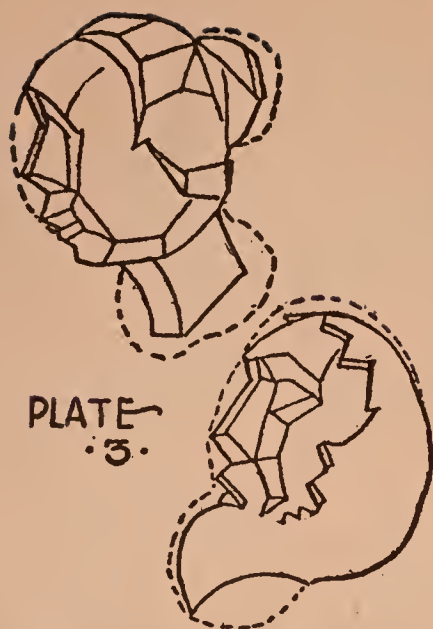


PLATE
3.

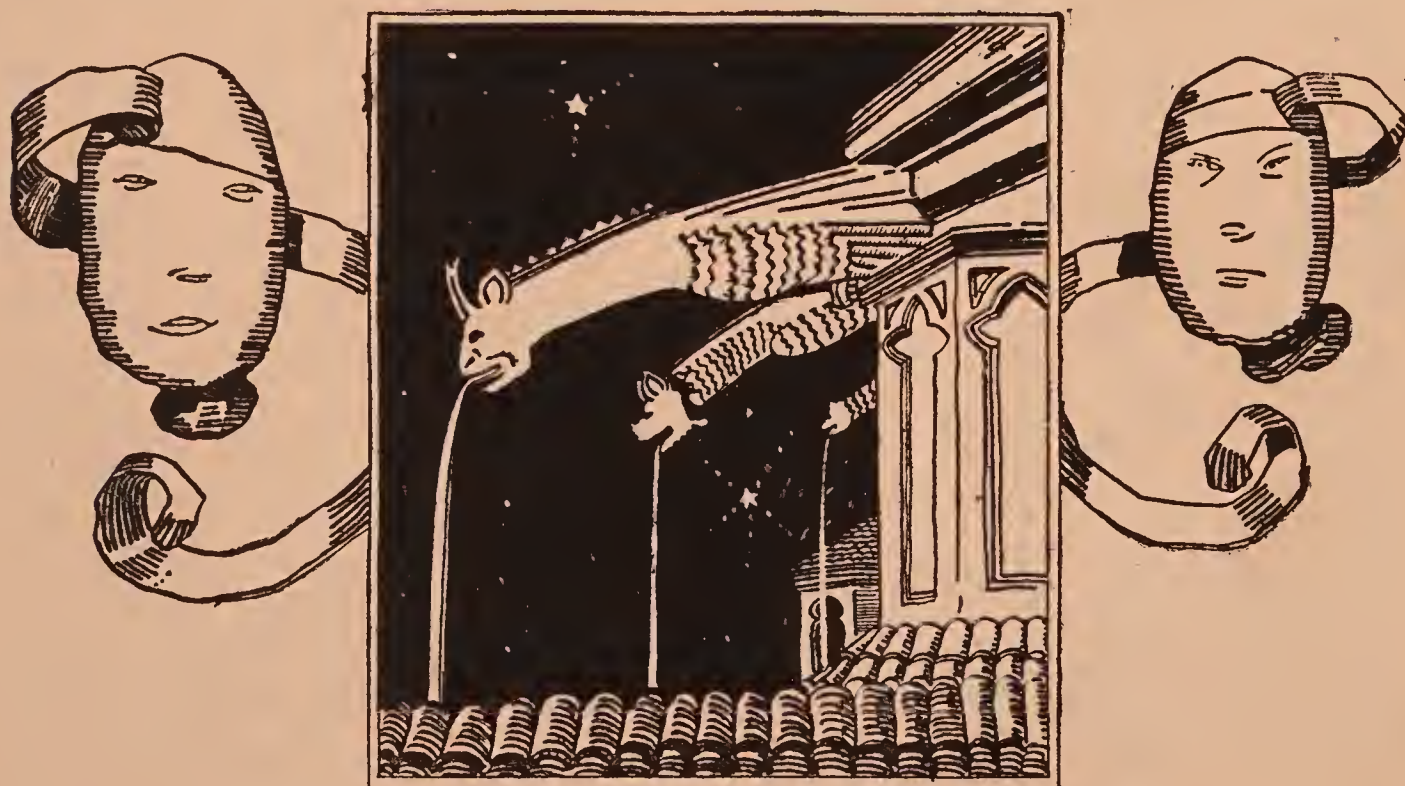
SHOWING USE THAT CAN
BE MADE OF IRREGULAR
OR LUMPY POTATOES..

big chunks unless it is necessary. Cut into it bravely, however, leaving good angular joints where the cuts meet. You can often decide puzzling things about cutting by looking at your own face in the mirror. Anyway, you are making caricatures, and correctness is a minor thing. As a last act, remove all of the peeling. After giving your gargoyles a good rinsing, you can tint them with water-color, if you wish, but this is not necessary.

The heads are now ready to hang. Shove a hairpin into the head from the top side (see Plate 2), and to this attach a light string about a foot long. With this string, suspend the head in a breezy place for ten days or two weeks to dry.

It will take this time for your carving to change all the way to a gargoyle. It will change in color, change in size, and day by day become vastly different in appearance.

If you look at the heading of this article, you can get a slight idea of the thing you may expect, but if you made them for the rest of your life, no two of them would dry alike, so how can I, who am in no wise a prophet, tell you what to expect?



TIN CAN STILTS

DID you ever see older children walk on big, high stilts and wish you were old enough to do it? If so, suppose you make a pair of tin can stilts. They are easy to make, and they will carry you across the little river made by the hose as safely as the tall stilts will.

Find two old tin cans that have one end cut out evenly and clean. With a nail and a hammer make a hole in the closed end of one



can near the edge. Just below it make another hole. Pass the end of a stout string through the two holes and tie it firmly. Make two more holes on the opposite side of the can just like these and tie the other end of the string through these. The string should be just long enough to reach your hand when you are standing erect on top of the can, your foot between the ends of the string.

You now have one stilt, and it will be easy to make another one just like it for your other foot. Use these stilts like the stirrup of a saddle. When you lift your foot you also lift your tin can by means of the string in your hand. A wire would be better than a string. You would fasten it to the can by bending back the end that goes through the holes on either side.



HOW TO MAKE ORPHAN ANNIE



MOTHER had been reading *Raggedy Ann* to her little people. From that she turned to *Orphan Annie* in the Riley Book. But the twins, Polly and Peggy, grew restless. They wanted something to do.

"Let's make an Orphan Annie the size of our little dolls!" Polly suggested.

"Let's!" agreed Peggy.

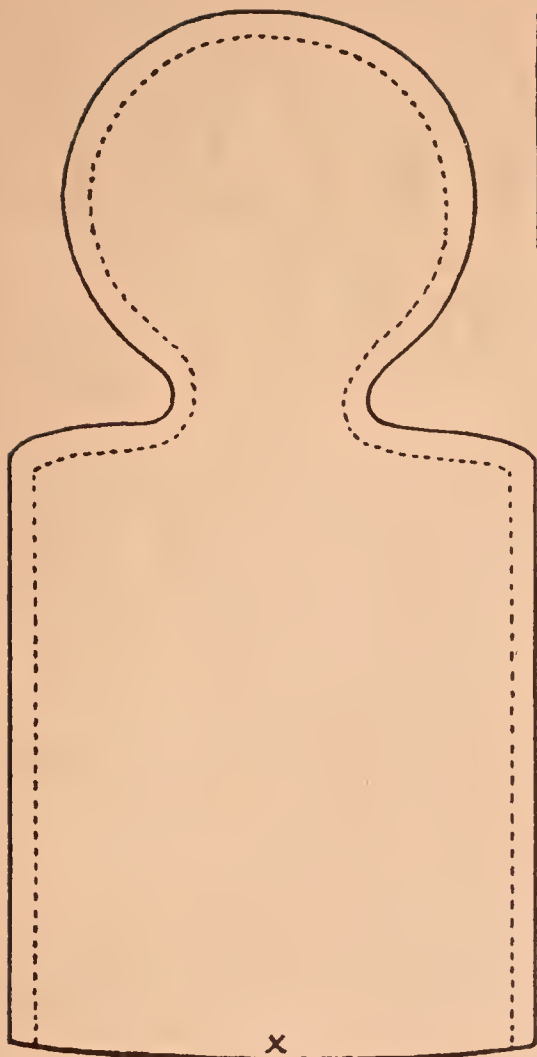
Soon they had gathered cotton, muslin, shoe-buttons, yarn, water-color paints, needle and thread, and gay flowered calico. Mother cut the pattern, body and head being in one piece.

Here is the diagram and dimensions. The pattern allows a seam, with stitching on the dotted lines. Leave the ends open to stuff. Close seam at end of body after stuffing. Sew on the stuffed arms and legs. Sew two shoe-buttons on the face for eyes, and draw the nose and mouth with good black pencil or trace carefully with ink. Paint the cheeks and shoes red with water colors, red wax crayons, wet red crêpe paper, or red ink. Sew brown or black yarn in loose loops all over the head, closely,

then cut the loops in two, making her scraggly hair. Make her a dress and apron as you would for your other six-inch dolls. Now you have a poor little orphan doll who can "wash the cups an' saucers an' brush the crumbs away," and wait on the other dolls who are "refined and educated, as ladies should be."



✿ **PATTERN FOR** ✿ **ORPHAN ANNIE**



Arm

Foot and Leg

Leave ends marked with cross open until turned and stuffed.



Tie string around wrists.



The TRAVELING KIT



JANE and Barbara and Katherine were going to take a long journey. It was a very long journey, indeed, from one side of the United States, by the Pacific Ocean, away across to the other side, by the Atlantic Ocean. It was going to take five whole days and nights on the train. The little girls thought that would be ever so much fun.

"We shall ride and ride and ride," they said. "We shall see our whole great country."

Mother was very busy packing. Aunt Sylvia was helping.

"What shall I do with three little girls on the cars for five whole days?" said Mother. "They cannot sit still five minutes; how can they manage it for almost a week?"

"They need a Traveling Kit," said Aunt Sylvia.

"A Traveling Kit! What is a Traveling Kit?" asked Jane, who was eight years old.

"Is it a real kitty?" said Barbara, who was six.

"Really kitty?" echoed little Katherine.

Aunt Sylvia laughed. "What could you do with a real kitty on the train?" she said. "No, these little girls must have a Traveling Kit, and I must get it ready for them. We'll see if it won't be better than a real kitty-cat for a traveling companion."

There was so much for even little girls to do the next few days that Jane and Barbara and Katherine forgot all about the Traveling Kit till they were ready to get into the train early Monday morning. Aunt Sylvia came hurrying up to them at the last minute. She carried a big, big bundle, all wrapped up in paper, and handed it to Mother.

"Here it is," she said. "Don't open it till half past two o'clock this afternoon. Good-bye, my dear little girls, good-bye."

The children thought it was great fun to travel. They played with

the dolls they had brought with them, and watched the people in the car, and looked out of the window. Still, it was a long morning. When lunch time came, little Katherine thought it must be supper.

"I wish there could be a sand-pile in this car," said Barbara.

"I wish I could see the children at school," said Jane.

All this time the big bundle lay quietly by itself in a corner of the seat. Finally it was half past two o'clock.

"Time for the Traveling Kit," said Mother. "Who will uncover it for us?"

Six little hands grasped it at once.

"Careful!" said Mother.

"Why, it's just a bag!" cried Barbara.

So it was, a great big brown paper bag with handles at the top, like the one Mother carried when she went marketing. But this bag was almost covered with pictures, and every picture had a kitty in it. And the bag was just *full* of little bundles. But every bundle was all tied up so that you could not possibly see inside.

"What can they be?" cried Jane.

"Christmas presents!" exclaimed Barbara.

"Birthdays," said little Katherine.

Mother took out the top bundle. It was a small one, and a card on it said "Number One." Mother unwrapped it. What do you think it was? It was a little gray kitty-cat, made out of something soft like velvet. It had a wee little tail, and it had a red ribbon around its neck, with a tiny bell. Tied to the kitty was a paper.

"You may read this paper, Jane," said Mother.





This is what Jane read to her two little sisters:

"Oh, I am your little Traveling Kit.

Of course, I'm not alive a bit.

I cannot purr, I cannot mew,

But there is ONE thing I can do.

I'll give you something every day

To make you work or make you play.

Each afternoon at half past two

I'll have a bundle here for you.

I'll make the time so quickly flit

That you will love your Traveling Kit."

"Isn't she a clever little cat!" cried Jane.

"My kitty!" said Katherine, who didn't understand at all, of course.

Then Mother took out of the bag three more bundles. Each had a card marked "Monday," and each had one of the little girl's names on it.

"It is like Christmas," said Barbara. They could hardly wait to undo the packages.

What do you think Jane's was? It looked very queer; a ball of soft pink yarn, two white knitting needles, and a little note which said:

"Now don't you think it would be jolly

To knit a little cap for dolly?"

"It would be splendid!" cried Jane, clapping her hands. Jane could knit very nicely, and Mother started her off.

Barbara's package was flat. It held three little cards with pictures on them. The pictures had holes punched along the lines. There were needles with colored threads. Barbara knew how to put the needles through the holes and make the lines pretty. She had learned in kindergarten.

Little Katherine's parcel was a box of big beads. They were all colors. There were colored strings to string them on. Katherine was delighted. She could do it all by herself, though she was only three and a half.

Do you know, it was time to be washed for supper before those little girls knew it at all? After supper, it was bedtime, of course, and one of the five days was gone already.

Tuesday morning the children were bright and fresh. Whenever the train stopped they ran races on the station platform just to stretch their legs. Mother played with them, and the people in the car were very kind; but still it was a long while until two-thirty. When the time came, the old gentleman across the aisle and the young lady in front of them looked over to see what the fun was about.

The bundles were all square and flat. They were books. There was quite a hard book for Jane. There was an easy book with lots of pictures for Barbara, and for Katherine there was a dear little book shaped like a kitty itself, and inside many pictures of animals. And while the little girls were busy reading, Mother had the loveliest nap.

At four o'clock Mother found another bundle marked Tuesday. That was a surprise. The writing on this bundle said:

*"The time has come," said Traveling Kit,
"For little girls to eat a bit.
I think you'll find these very pretty,
And say you like to eat a kitty."*

They were cookies. Each one was shaped like a kitty. Some were white kitties covered with sugar. Some were brown chocolate cookies; and there were gingerbread ones. They had currants for eyes. They were very little and good.

"There are more than enough cookies for every one in this car," said Jane. She got up and passed them around. All the ladies and gentlemen laughed at the funny cat cookies. They said they were delighted to have them.

When Wednesday came there was only one bundle, and the children looked disappointed. It held a big pad of paper and three pretty pencils. One pencil was red, one yellow, and one green. The writing on this package said:

*"Each little girl must draw a cat,
Whatever do you think of that!
The very best, to Mother's eyes,
Shall win a present for a prize."*

"Oh, I can never draw a kitty!" cried Barbara; but little Katherine didn't say a word. She just seized her pencil and went to work. Then Barbara did, too, and so did Jane. They drew and drew and drew. Finally each drew a best kitty and handed it to Mother.

Almost all the people in the car came to help Mother decide which was best. The old gentleman said Katherine's was the most independent; the young lady said Jane's was the most appealing; The Man-Who-Looked-Like-Father said Barbara's was certainly the most amazing. But Mother said:

"I can see that Jane's picture is the best for eight years and Barbara's is the best for six and Katie's is decidedly the best for three years old. I shall have to divide up that prize, children."

Mother found the prize, and, what do you think—it was three sticks of candy!

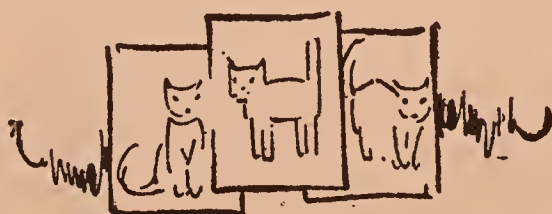
"That Traveling Kit knew her business," said the Man-Who-Looked-Like-Father.

I suppose you want me to tell you what the Kitty gave the children Thursday and Friday. But I really can't, for this story is too long already. But I can tell you that the dear Kit had lovely things for all three children, and kept them busy every afternoon. Even Mother was sorry when there were no more bundles and the journey was over.

Probably you think that is the end of the Traveling Kit, but no indeed. The little girls had not been long in their new home when Aunt Mary had to take a journey with her little children. Out came the big bag again. This time Mother and Jane filled it up and put the Kit on the top, just as before. Away he went to make the journey bright for Aunt Mary and the little cousins.

"Keep him till you find somebody else who is going to travel," said Jane to Aunt Mary. "Good-bye, little Traveling Kit."

Do you know, that Kitty has taken four long journeys already? Look out for him if you should have to go somewhere. He might visit *you*.



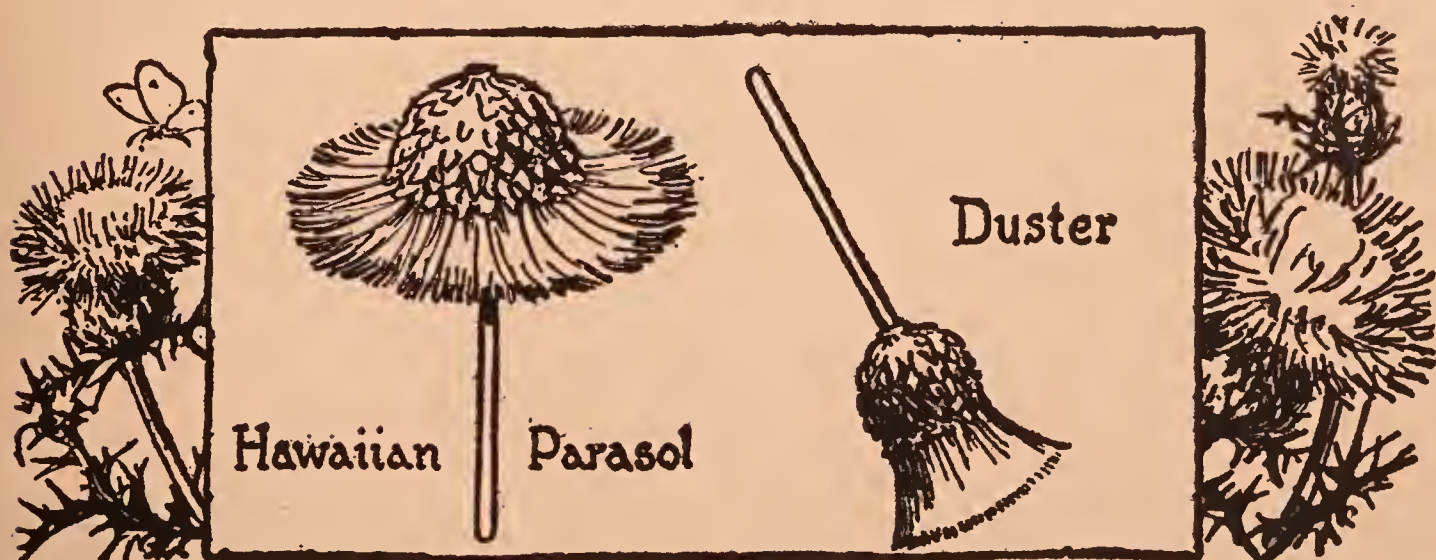
A HAWAIIAN PARASOL *for* YOUR DOLL

WHEN you are driving in the country in the late summer and the fall, you often see the large lavender blossoms of the thistle. I wonder if you know that you can make Dolly a beautiful Hawaiian parasol from one of these pretty blossoms.

The thistle is a nuisance, and the farmers will be glad to have you take as many of the blossoms as you like. Be careful! There are thorns all over the bush. If you do not have your scissors with you, perhaps you had better ask Father to cut the tough stems with his knife. Take the half-opened buds, too. They make nice dusters for the doll house.

When you reach home, cut the stem off close to the green part at the beginning of a blossom. You can rub the stickers off this green part with a cloth. Now open your blossom in the middle and gently press the lavender part back towards the green on all sides. Lay it flat on the table for a time with a heavy book on top of it. This makes your parasol stay open and all you need now is the handle. A toothpick makes a fine handle. Press it into the middle of the blossom, and the parasol is ready for Dolly.

Now we will make a duster. Stick the toothpick into the green part of the flower, just where the stem was cut off. A half-opened bud makes the best duster. Pick off the lavender outside of the blossom, leaving only the fluffy white of the center. Trim the white straight across the bottom, and watch the dust fly from the doll house.





THE MAKE-

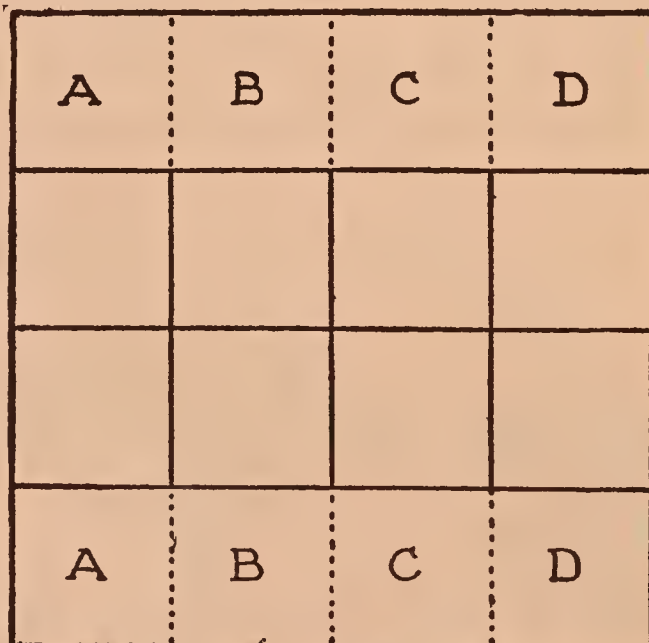
D ID you ever pretend you were getting ready to go away on a visit? Of course you have, and you know what fun it was to plan just where you were going and what you wanted to take with

you. Well, here's a make-believe trip that you can take either all by yourself, or in company with your friends sometime when you are having a party.

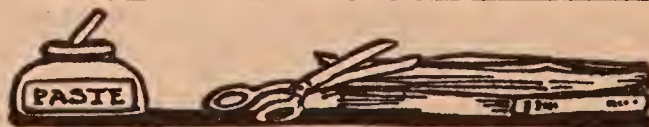
Before you begin to play, you must get these things together—a piece of fairly stiff paper, about eight inches square (wrapping paper will do nicely); a pair of scissors, a little paste, and a couple of magazines with lots of advertisements in them.

First you must decide where you will go on your trip. Then you must make your trunk to hold all the things you want to take with you. To make the trunk, fold the piece of paper in sixteen squares, the way you did at kindergarten. You remember you fold the paper in two, then open it up and fold first one side up to the middle fold, then the other side.

The paper is now divided into four parts. Turn it around, and make the same three folds with the paper going the other way. This will give you sixteen squares altogether. With the paper opened up in front of you, take your scissors and cut in one square along the three creases on one side of the paper, and do the same on the other. The dotted lines on the diagram below will show you just where to cut.



Then fold sections A and C over B at each end and paste them together.



BELIEVE VISIT

This forms your trunk and the long strip with two squares marked D on each end is the cover. Now that your trunk is ready, you are ready to do your packing. Look through the ad-

vertising pages of the magazines you have and cut out all the things you want to put in the trunk. There will be such things as talcum powder, watches, jewelry, shoes, stockings, caps—all sorts of things.

If you are having a real party and there are several of you packing trunks, you will all want to see what the others are taking with them. After you have looked over each other's trunks, mother will serve refreshments—perhaps some gelatin with whipped cream, and cookies and hot cocoa, or if the day is warm, orange and lemon juice together makes a nice drink. Small trunks filled with candy make nice favors for your little guests, and if there is to be a Jack Horner pie, get mother to put in it little things like a tiny auto, an aeroplane, a sailboat, a rowboat, a train—anything which would indicate how you will go on your journey.

These things can be bought at a five-and-ten cent store or at a favor shop. Have ribbons to each child's place, and all pull at the same time.



COLLECTING ANIMAL AUTOGRAPHS



DID you ever hear of making a collection of animal autographs or tracks? Probably not. Yet it can be done, and is very interesting.

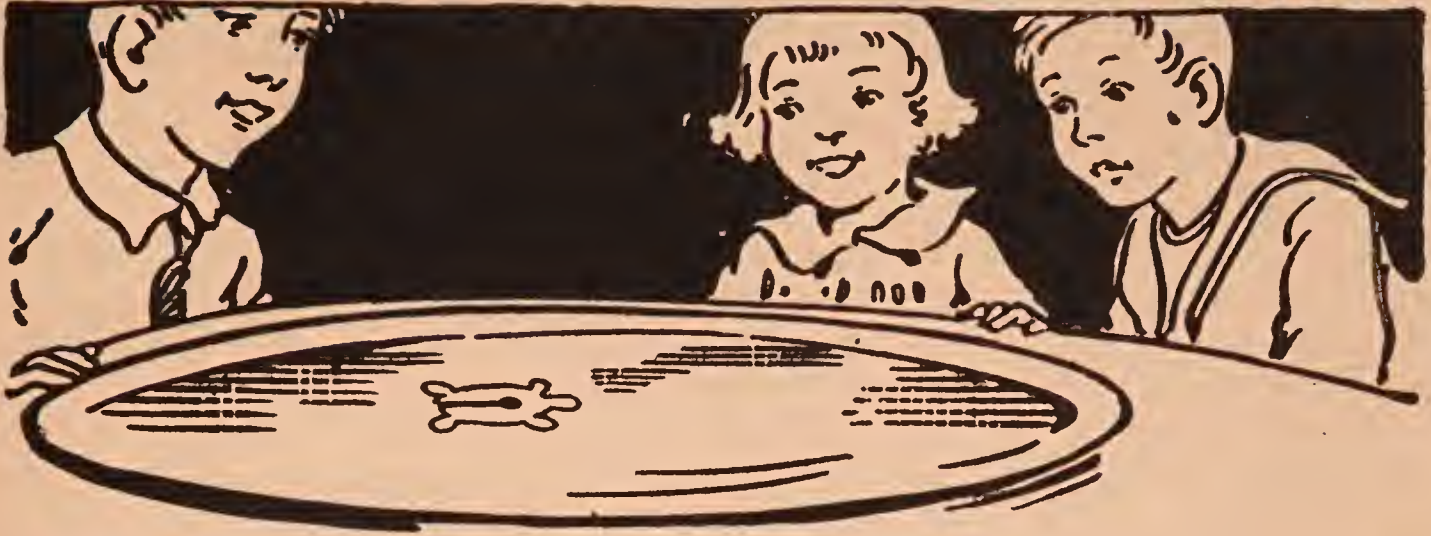
Old berry boxes are the best things to use for such a collection. Get the shallow kind, or cut the deep ones down to half their depth. Fill them with wet sand and set them in the paths of the animals whose tracks you want to get. Of course, they must be sunk down into the ground so that they will be on a level with the path over which the animal will run.

The best time to fix them in the ground is just before dark, for after dark the little animals are much more active than they are during the day. You will have better success if you place them along the banks of a stream; it is here that most of the animals come in their search for water.

When you have secured a good example, the box should be taken up, washed off on the outside and labeled with the name of the animal, the date of its "autograph," and any other information you may care to add. A collection of these little souvenirs will add much to the interest of your playhouse or den.



MAKING A PAPER TURTLE SWIM



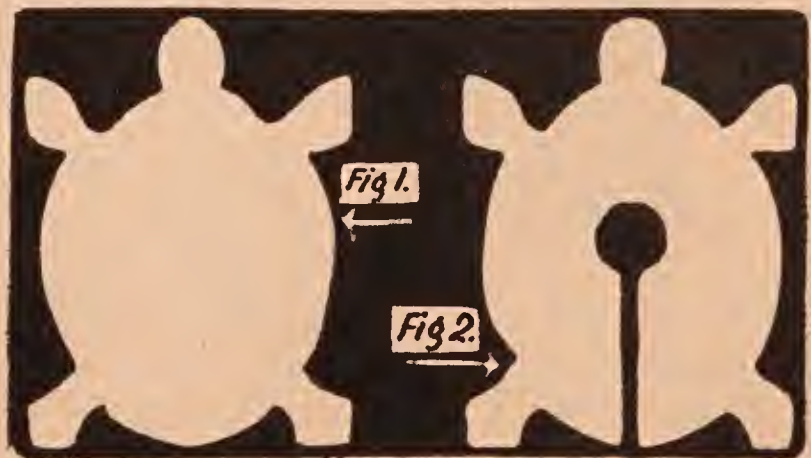
THE title of this article sounds like an impossibility. It may be done, however, by following these directions:

From a piece of medium weight paper cut a paper turtle like Fig. 1. In the center make a circular hole, connecting it with the edge by a narrow canal like Fig. 2. Pour some water into a shallow dish or pan and place your paper turtle upon it in such a way that the under part is completely moistened but the top perfectly dry. To make this possible your paper must be quite smooth and unrumpled.

Now ask your friends to set the turtle in motion without touching it or blowing upon it. When they have all tried in every way they can think of without success, get a dropper or fountain-pen filler and carefully put one drop of oil in the turtle's center. If you have done it properly the turtle will move forward.

The reason is this: Oil on water always wants to spread. The top of the turtle being dry, there is but one direction for the oil to go, and that is backward. The reaction causes the turtle to move in the opposite direction from the flowing of the oil, which is forward.

It is doubtful if your friends will know the reason you were able to do the impossible. They will just be mystified.



POLLY'S mother had a silver mesh-bag that Polly liked very much. When it was so old that the links kept breaking and it was no longer worth mending, Mother gave it to Polly. She kept it in a box in the top drawer of her doll's bureau, but in spite of her care the holes grew bigger and bigger, and at last there were a lot of little links loose in the box. Polly looked at them sorrowfully. Her older brother, Jack, who had an inquiring turn of mind, examined them.

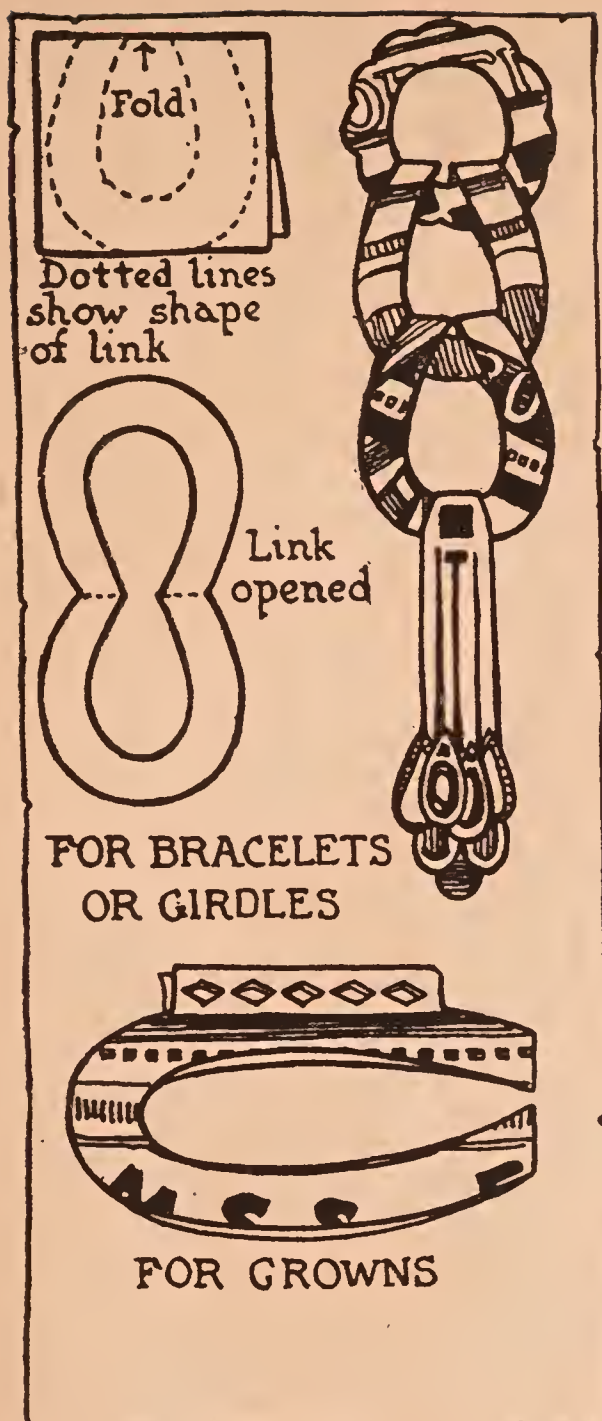
"They link into each other, and when one breaks, the rest all unravel just as your knitting stitches do," he said. "I wonder if I could put them together in a chain."

For over an hour he tried, but his fingers were not skilful enough; when he had a few in place, the next link slipped and the work was all undone.

"If they were bigger, I could manage them," he said. "I'll make some paper ones that are this shape."

JEWELS *of* PAPER





Polly ran for the wrapping-paper and the scissors, and in almost no time at all, Jack had a paper chain long enough to go around Polly's neck and reach the hem of her skirt. He found that it was best to start with a circle, and slip the links on at each end. After he experimented a little, the link-like pattern slipped most easily into place.

"I wish I could fasten it," said Polly.

"You can stick it with paste, or with a little arrow-shaped flap on a strip," and Jack cut it out as he spoke.

"This will make beautiful jewelry for us to dress up in," said Polly. "I can color the different links or make them out of gold or silver paper."

"Or out of those colored magazine pages we couldn't use for our scrap-books, but saved because they were so pretty," said Jack. "We can make little links for bracelets, and long links with different shaped tops for crowns."

And when the jewelry was done Mother said it was as pretty as anything they had ever made.

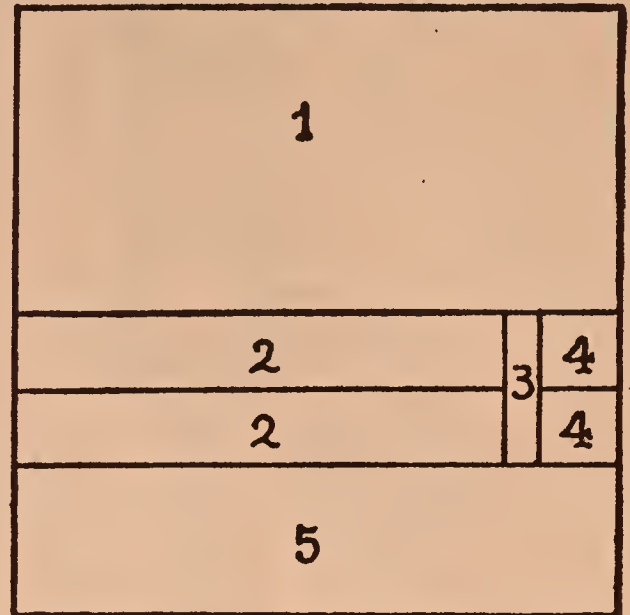







AN APRON *for* DOLLY

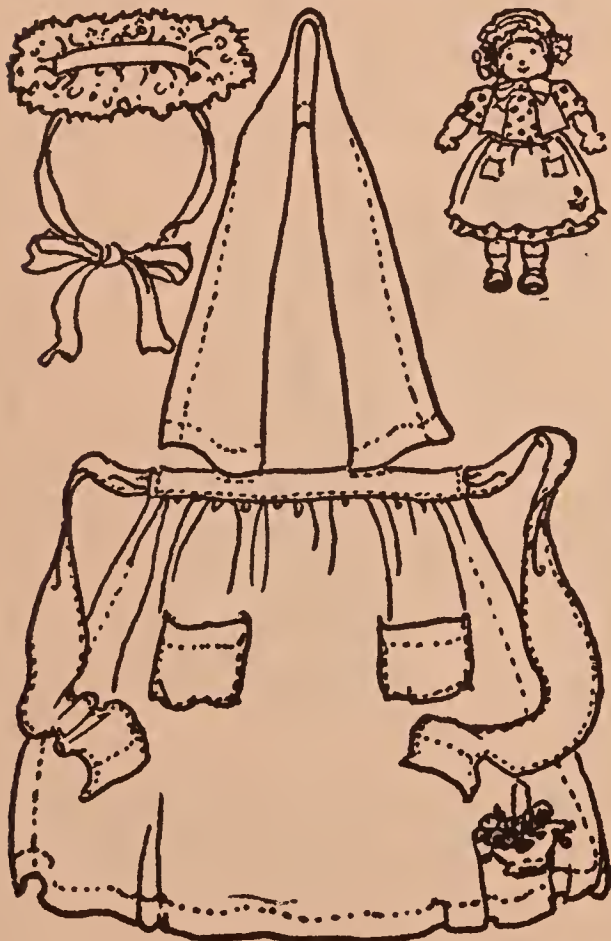
YOU can make a really pretty apron for Miss Dolores Anne or Miss Minerva Julia by using a handkerchief as material. The prettier the handkerchief the daintier the apron. If there is a corner decoration, plan to have that come on the skirt of the apron. A handkerchief ten inches square will make an apron for a doll ten or twelve inches tall.

Fold the handkerchief in the middle. (See diagram.) Cut it on the fold. One-half is for the skirt of the apron. Gather this on a double thread. Sew a band on it. This band can be made from any thin white material you can find in Mother's work-basket. The band must be cut one inch wide, to be a half inch wide finished, and as long as one-half of Dolly's waist.

The other half of the handkerchief must be folded lengthwise in two equal



- 1  SKIRT OF APRON
- 2  APRON STRING
- 3  HEAD BAND
- 4  POCKET
- 5  COLLAR



parts and cut. The part with the border will make the shoulder straps or collar. Just hem the raw edge. Sew the ends to the band of the apron.

Now for the other strip. Cut off an inch and a half from one end. Cut this in two parts. These are the tiny pockets. Of course, any careful dolly wants two pockets to tuck a doll stick of candy into.

The long piece of goods that is left must be cut in two strips. These form the apron strings, and must be hemmed on the sides.

The small bit of cloth two inches long and one-half an inch wide will make a head-band. Frill some valenciennes lace around it.

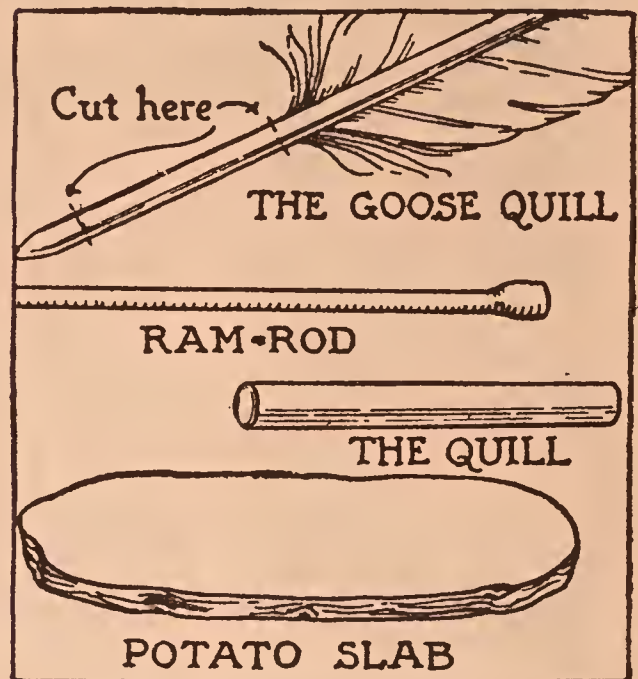
Tie it on Dolly's head with baby ribbon streamers.

Oh, Dolly looks like a housekeeper who keeps her house spic and span.

HOW TO MAKE A QUILL POP-GUN

HERE is a gun that Grandfather made, and had great fun with it, too. It is not only a good gun to shoot a "bullet," but it makes a loud pop at the same time. The gun is very easy to make and the materials for making it are easy to get.

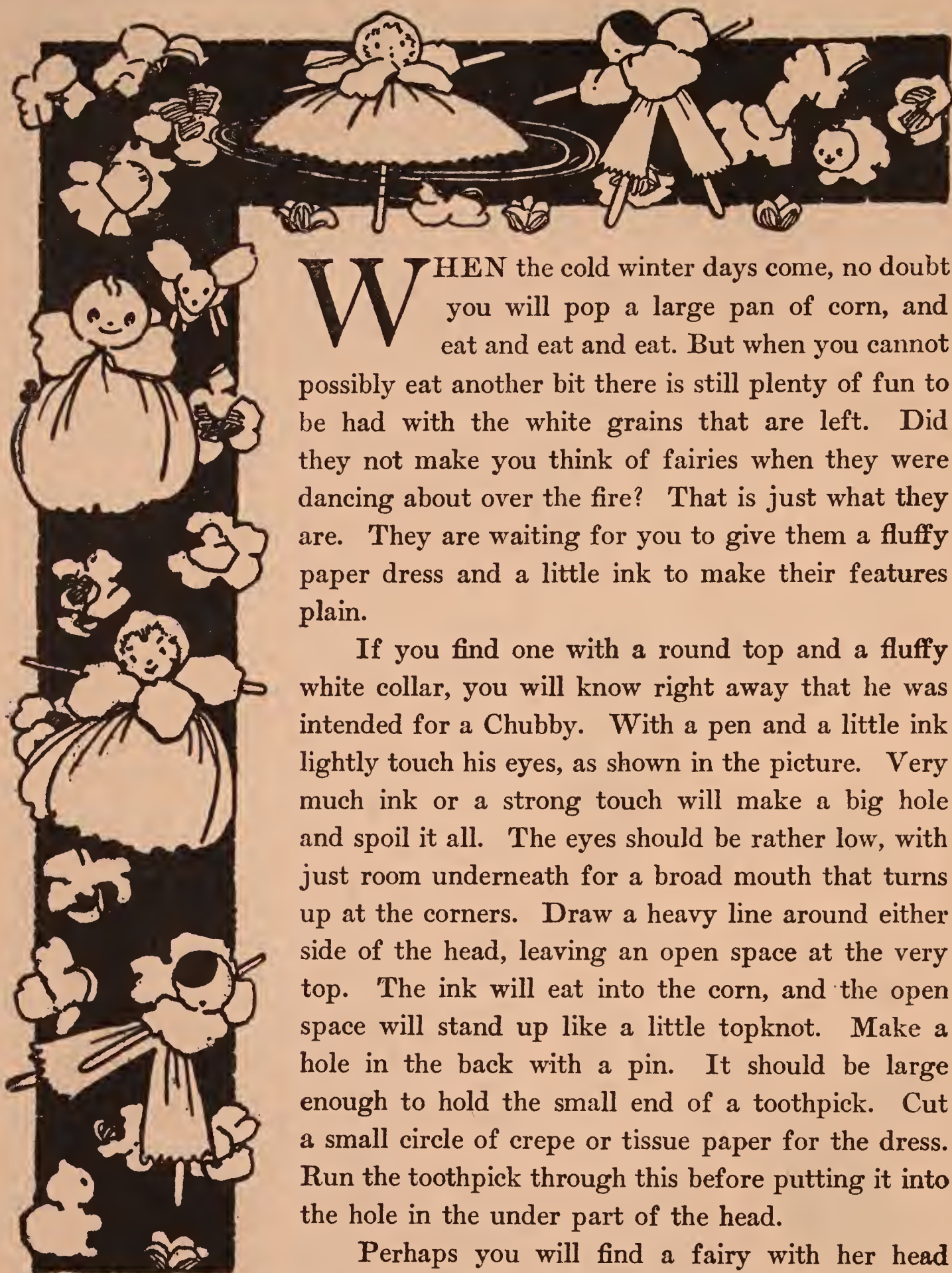
For this gun you will need the largest feather or quill that you can find. A goose quill is best. Cut this quill off near the place where the feathery part begins and trim each end straight across. This gives you a piece of quill from three to four inches long. Next, whittle out a little ramrod about six inches long, making it straight and round so that it fits the inside of the quill. (See illustration.) Be careful not to have it too large, for it will split the quill if you do. With this ramrod, punch out any fibrous matter on the inside of the quill.



After making the inside of the quill perfectly smooth, cut a flat slab out of a potato, cutting it so that it is about a quarter of an inch thick. This is your ammunition. You will notice that your quill tapers slightly—that one end is a little larger around than the other end. To shoot the gun, stick the large end of the quill through the slab of potato, cutting out a little round slug which sticks in the end of the quill. With your ramrod punch this slug through to the other end of the quill. Then cut another plug out of the potato slab, using the same large end of the quill. When you punch this slug towards the other end of your quill, the first slug will fly out with a loud pop and travel from forty to sixty feet. With a little practice you will find that you can shoot the slugs quite straight.

The illustrations will help you to make the gun.

POP CORN FAIRIES



WHEN the cold winter days come, no doubt you will pop a large pan of corn, and eat and eat and eat. But when you cannot possibly eat another bit there is still plenty of fun to be had with the white grains that are left. Did they not make you think of fairies when they were dancing about over the fire? That is just what they are. They are waiting for you to give them a fluffy paper dress and a little ink to make their features plain.

If you find one with a round top and a fluffy white collar, you will know right away that he was intended for a Chubby. With a pen and a little ink lightly touch his eyes, as shown in the picture. Very much ink or a strong touch will make a big hole and spoil it all. The eyes should be rather low, with just room underneath for a broad mouth that turns up at the corners. Draw a heavy line around either side of the head, leaving an open space at the very top. The ink will eat into the corn, and the open space will stand up like a little topknot. Make a hole in the back with a pin. It should be large enough to hold the small end of a toothpick. Cut a small circle of crepe or tissue paper for the dress. Run the toothpick through this before putting it into the hole in the under part of the head.

Perhaps you will find a fairy with her head

FUN *for* WINTER DAYS



tipped to one side and resting lightly on her white collar. She is the jolliest kind of fairy. Look at the drawing, and you will see just how to mark her eyes and hair. I think she would like a fluffy dress with two skirts.

All the little heads will not be round or tipped to one side. Sometimes they are very sharp, as shown by the gentleman in the picture. He should have two toothpicks instead of one. Then his skirt can be cut in the middle and twisted around the toothpicks or legs like trousers.

Here is a gentle nun. The heavy line across her forehead and down the side of her face suggests the veil. Does she not look sweet?

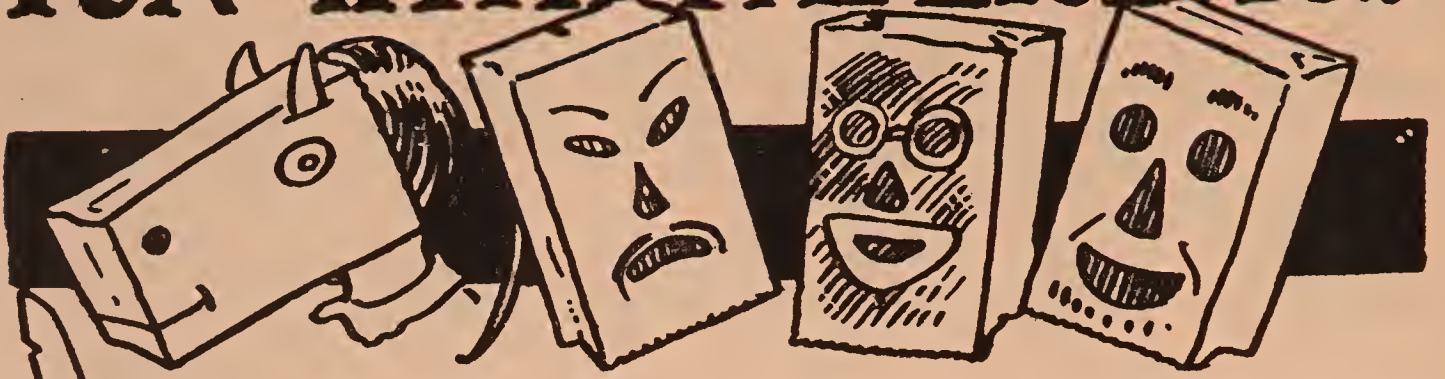
If you find a fairy with a rather square piece above the round face, he is a Chinaman. I am leaving a little decoration at the side of his face, but this can be broken off. Notice how his eyes and eyebrows slant. Be very careful to make the marks light and use very little ink.

Mr. Chinaman would like a little jacket of yellow over his black trousers, I think. Of course, he must have two toothpicks for legs.

Many other faces you can make. Some of them will surprise you, and it may be that some of them will surprise the fairies themselves.



FUN WITH PAPER BAGS



YOU can have lots of fun with paper bags, for there are many things to make from them!

A paper bag large enough to slip over the head makes a fine mask. All you have to do is to cut out holes for the eyes, nose and mouth. Of course, if you like, you may draw eyebrows, a mustache, beard, or hair with colored crayons. You can pretend, when you wear this paper-bag mask, that you are an Indian or a Chinaman, according to the way you have drawn and colored it. A Chinaman's eyes should be cut slanting, and he should have a queue drawn on the top of the bag and down the back. An Indian's face should be colored with blue and red stripes to look like war-paint. Then a few feathers may be stuck in the top of the bag and the mask will make the wearer look like an Indian brave! A clown mask is a funny one. Color large red polka-dots on each cheek. If you tie the bag in around your neck, this will make a ruffle such as clowns wear.

If you want to play circus, you can imitate the head of a horse by pulling a large paper bag on over the face. To make ears, cut slits in the bag near the forehead and stick pieces of folded paper through to look like ears.

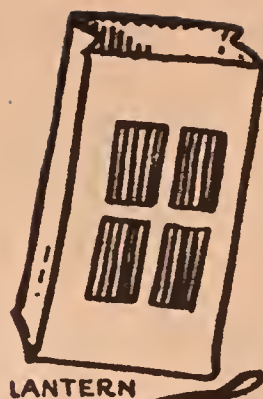
When you are tired of paper-bag masks, it is fun to make them into hats. A large bag cut off short is best for a hat or cap, because it fits the head more comfortably than a small bag. It can be colored with crayons, too, and decorated with flowers and feathers in this way. Or

you may sew or paste on colored tissue paper for trimming. A pretty feather with which to trim a paper bag hat is made by cutting one out of silver or gold paper, quill shaped. Jammed down on the head, a paper bag looks to be a tam-o'-shanter.

A pretty paper-bag lantern may be made by cutting away a design in the sides of the bag, and then pasting colored tissue inside the bag, covering the holes. A good design, and one easy to make, is cut in squares, like a lattice.

There are many kinds of paper houses to make from paper bags. A large bag cut off short will make the best house. After the bag has been cut to the right height, draw doors and windows on it, or if you like it better, cut them out. A chimney is made by rolling a little tube of paper three inches long, and then cutting a hole in the top of the bag and sticking it in. If you want to imitate a log cabin, take a brown crayon and draw lines along the sides of the paper house to imitate the rough logs. If you prefer an aeroplane house, use two paper bags—one large and one small—and place the smaller on top of the larger. A sky-scraper is easy to make. Use a tall bag and draw a great many windows on it, making it look like a tall office building.

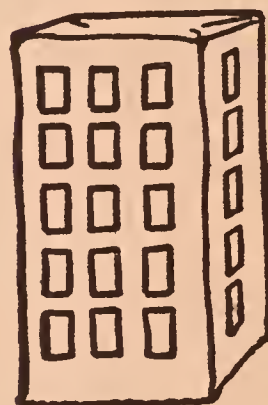
It's lots of fun to make a whole paper-bag town. The girls can make the homes, and the boys the schools, churches, and down-town buildings!



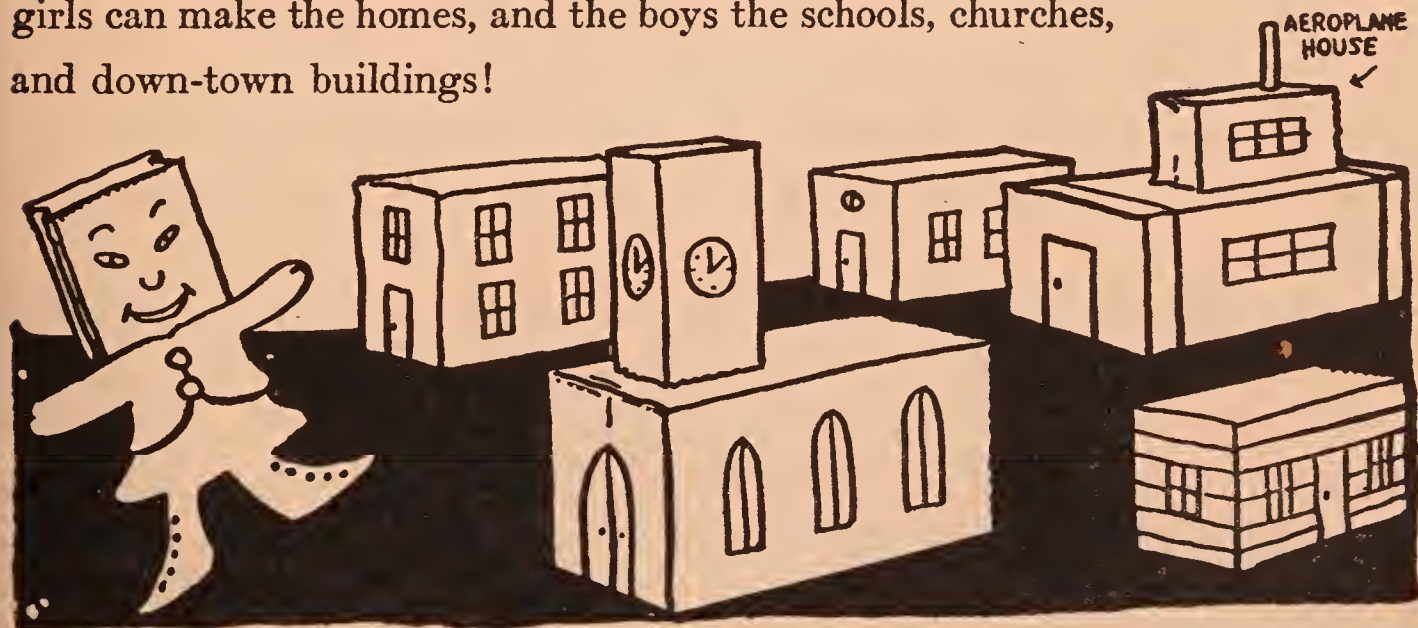
LANTERN



DOLL



OFFICE BUILDING



AEROPLANE HOUSE



ANNE has a bracelet, and this is how she made it:

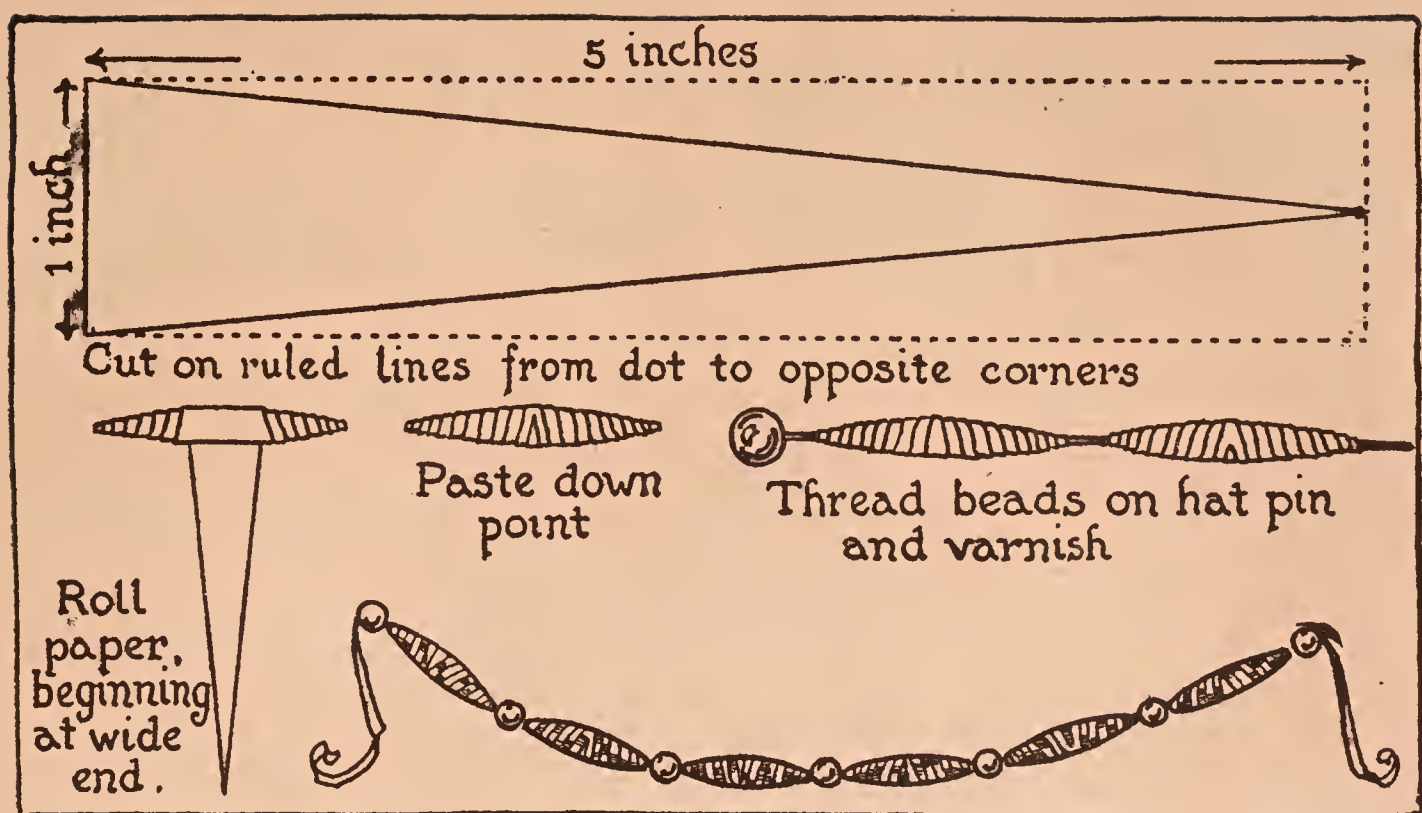
She cut a strip of paper an inch wide and five inches long. She folded one end exactly in half and made a dot where the fold came. From that dot she drew a straight line to the two opposite corners, and cut on those lines. (Of course she used a ruler for making her lines.)

This gave her a piece of paper an inch wide at one end, tapering to a point at the other end. She began at the wide end to roll up the strip. The hard part of the process is to begin to roll it small enough. (If you have a fine knitting needle or a hat pin to roll it on, perhaps it will be easier to keep it small.)

Then she tipped the point with mucilage and pasted it down upon the roll, holding it in place until it was dry. She took great pains to roll it evenly, hence the point came exactly half way from side to side of her finished bead. Through this ran a hole, through which she could thread a needle.

The last step was to thread a hat pin through it and varnish the bead completely (using white varnish), being careful to paint the ends well to keep it from fraying where the thread comes through. This varnish gives your beads of paper their finishing touch. (If you do not happen to have varnish at hand, a coating of glue or mucilage will do quite as well.)

She made more beads, stringing them on a twice doubled thread of



silk, and wore them on her arm for a bracelet. Then she made two dozen larger beads for a necklace, making the strips of paper nearly an inch and a half wide and more than six inches long. Colored paper, cut from the flower pages of seed catalogs, wall-papers with gilt and silvery designs, tinted advertisements, all went into the collection.

When she made a gift for a grown-up friend that loves quiet colors she chose rich mahogany tints and dull greens. A gay little chum was gladdened with a chain made from pictures of flags, which she called her patriotic gems. With practice she acquired exceptional taste in selecting shades. Between the paper beads she strung glass ones of coral or turquoise or jet.

Anne made many combinations, some especially beautiful, to match Mother's gowns, others for herself and her friends, and you would be surprised to know how few of them imagined their beads were made of paper.



LAYING WATER-PIPES



KER-LICK, be-snick, huh-spick," said the picks of the men working in front of the house. They were digging a ditch in which to lay pipes. Through these pipes water would run into the artificial lake in the park just beyond the house where Rachel and Dickie lived.

"When I grow up, I'm going to have a pick all my very own," declared Dickie, "and I am going to lay pipes and pipes!"

Usually Rachel had something to say about such a prospect as this, but she remained silent. "I am going to," repeated Dickie, just as soon as I grow up. You'll see."

Rachel turned her head from the window and looked thoughtfully at Dickie. "Why not lay pipes right now?" she asked.

"Haven't any pick, haven't any dirt, haven't any pipes, and Mother won't let us go out," said Dickie.

"We can lay pipes. We can so! Right now!" Rachel almost shouted for joy as she started on a run to the kitchen, followed by Dickie.



"Mother," she cried, "please give us some macaroni. We want to play 'laying pipes' on our sand-table."

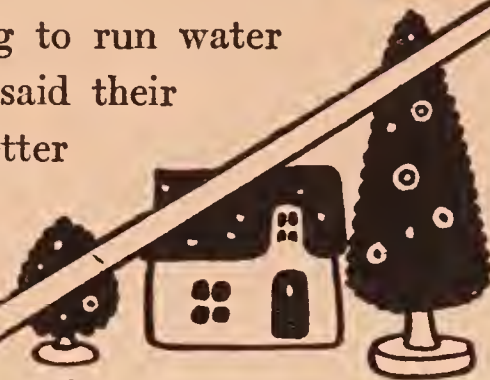
"Macaroni does look like pipes," mused Mother. "Certainly I'll give you some."

She found a box of macaroni in long straight sticks and gave the children some. Then she found another box filled

with short, curved macaroni. "This will help you turn the corners," she told them.

"And, please, we want a small platter to be the lake," Rachel explained.

"If you are going to run water through your pipes," said their mother, "you had better fasten your pipes together with



small pieces of adhesive tape. Here is a glass.

Make a sand-hill for it to rest in and see that the bottom of the glass is higher than the platter. Then you'll have

no trouble making the water run from the reservoir into your lake."

The children took all their new playthings and went back into the nursery. By using the curved macaroni to pass over the side of the glass and a part of a straight stick to go clear to the bottom of the glass, they soon had the joy of watching their lake fill with the water running through the macaroni pipes.



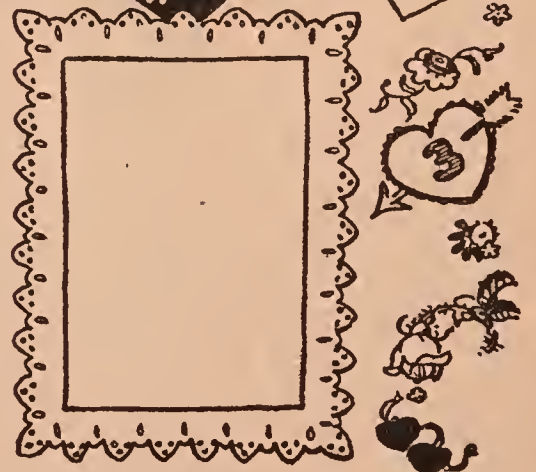
An Old Fashioned

PERHAPS you may have found, tucked away in an old box, an old-fashioned valentine that belonged to Mother when she was a little girl like you. Such valentines are not found in the shops to-day, but you can make one, and

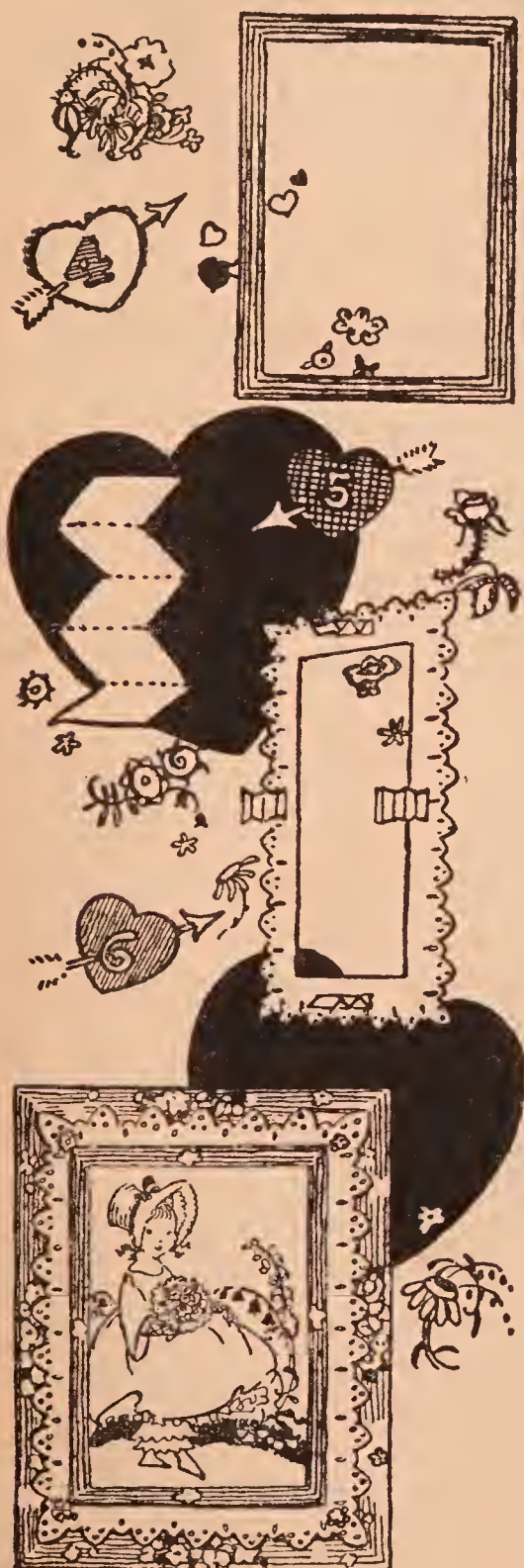
*Oh, how Mother's eyes will shine
At your old-fashioned valentine!*

First, find a pretty picture as large as you want your valentine to be. A dainty colored picture is best. The size of the old valentines was seldom more than six by eight inches. Sometimes a part of a magazine cover is just the right thing (Fig. 1). From gold or silver paper make a frame that just reaches the edge of the picture, covering the outside for about an inch all around but not hiding any of the figures. (Gold paper is so thin that you have to mount it on stiff paper before you cut it.) Make this frame separate from the picture (Fig. 2). Make a frame of lace paper—you can get it from candy boxes—whose outside edge is smaller than the gold frame and whose opening is the same size (Fig. 3). Make a narrow band of brightly colored paper that will just fit around the center opening (Fig. 4).

You now have four separate openings (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4). Make twelve hinges or springs by cutting little white strips of stiff paper, three-quarters of an inch long and



VALENTINE



one-quarter of an inch wide, folding them back and forth like the pattern (Fig. 5). Fasten the end of one hinge on each side of the back of the three frames (Fig. 6). When the hinges are dry, attach the gold paper to the picture by pasting to it the other ends of the hinges, so that the frame is in place but can be slightly lifted. Fasten the lace frame to the gold one in the same way, and the colored border on top of them all. Now your valentine is ready to be decorated.

Many old valentines were dotted with little pictures of flowers and children, none of them larger than a ten-cent piece. Perhaps at a little store you can buy these pictures in sheets. If you cannot, you will be able to find plenty of them in colored advertisements. Cut them out and paste them on to make the valentine bright. If you have any mica snow left from Christmas, you may brush tiny spots on the valentine with paste and shake the snow over them before the paste dries.

Take a piece of paper that is twice as large as the valentine, folding once like a sheet of Mother's stationery. On the front paste the valentine. The inside page supplies a place for a valentine verse, one copied from your old valentines, or one you make up yourself. When you have fluffed up your work by lifting the frames so that they stand out, you will have a lovely old-fashioned valentine.

GROWN people have their telephones, and even if little people can use them sometimes, why shouldn't they have their own, to play with whenever they like? It isn't hard to make one which will carry from the top of the house to the bottom, or even to the house next door, although you can't talk into it to Father in his office or to Grandmother in the country.

YOUR OWN TELEPHONE



All you need is two baking-powder cans, some very tough brown paper, a piece of wax, and a long stout string. Knock the bottoms out of the cans first of all. Then soak the paper in water, and stretch a piece of it over the end of each baking-powder can, tying it firmly down with string wound around the end of the can where the paper hangs over it. Take care to have the part which covers the end quite smooth. When the string which holds it in place is dry, paste a strip of dry paper over it to make it neat and to keep it firm.

Now wax your string heavily and with a needle make a hole in the middle of the paper drumhead which covers the end of the baking-powder can. Through this hole run the string, making a good sized knot in the end inside the box so that it cannot slip through. Do the same with the other can and the other end of the string, and there is the telephone complete!

Of course, the telephone isn't like a real one, because you must both speak and listen into the baking-powder can, instead of having different places in which to talk and to listen; but as you do not want to speak and listen at the same time, that doesn't matter a great deal. And, of course, this telephone will not carry a long way, but you can have great fun playing with it for all that. Remember that the string must be held perfectly tight, and don't try to use it around a sharp corner. Keep the line as straight as possible and don't let it touch anything if you want it to do its best for you.

MADE ALL BY YOURSELF

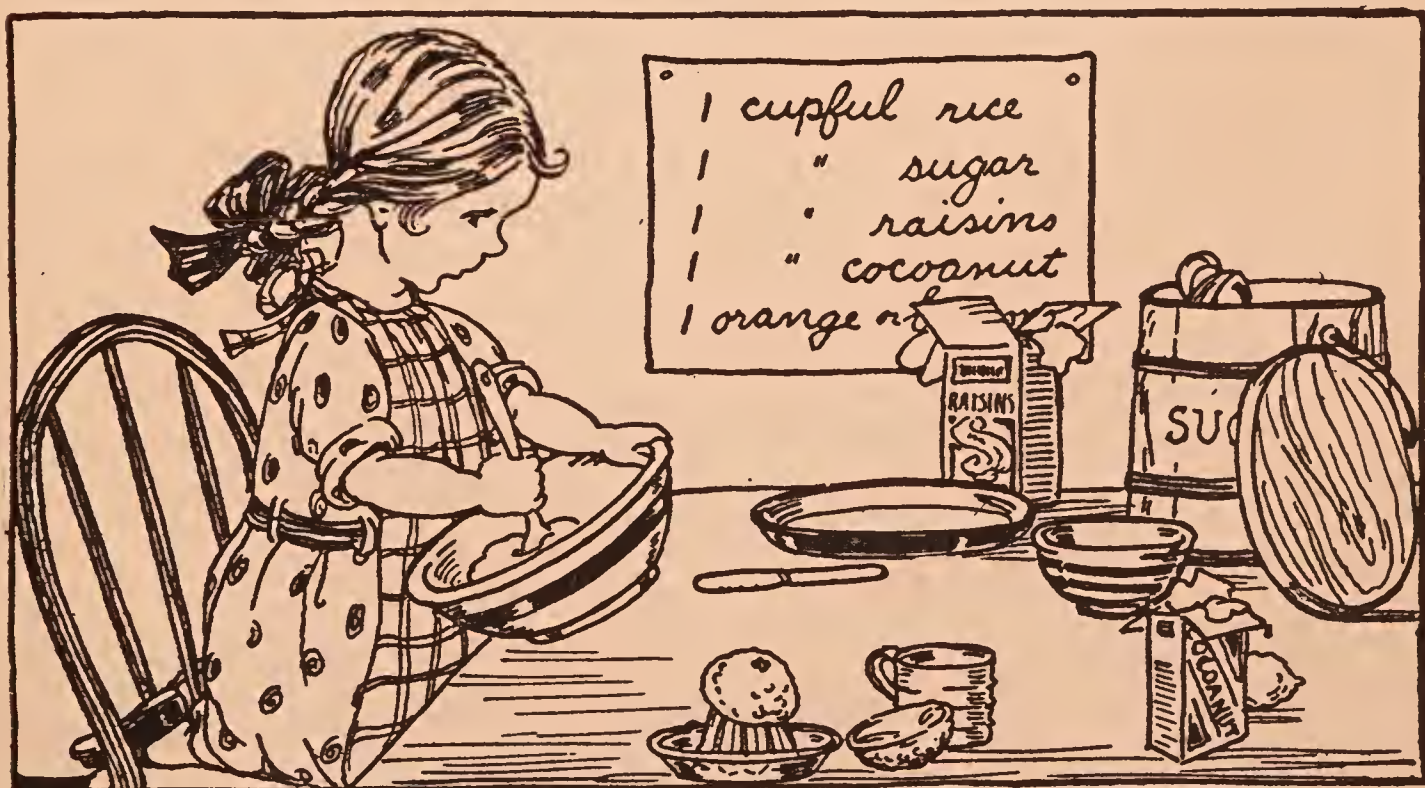


CANDY that needs no cooking is easily made. Some time when the nursery supper has been rice, save the cupful that was left over to make candy. With a cupful of sugar, a cupful of seeded raisins, a cupful of shredded cocoanut and an orange or lemon for flavoring, it will take only a few minutes to prepare it. Remember, "one" of everything!

Put all in a pan or wide bowl, and with a big spoon or heavy, dull knife, mix and mix and mix till nobody can tell what is what. You may squeeze the juice from the lemon (or orange), or you may put in the pulp, too. But be careful not to let any seeds slip in.

With the hands, roll your dough into balls or thin, round patties, dip each one separately into confectioner's sugar, and lay on an earthen platter to dry.

If it seems too sweet for your taste, or if it is too soft, use less sugar, or omit to roll in the sugar after patties are made.



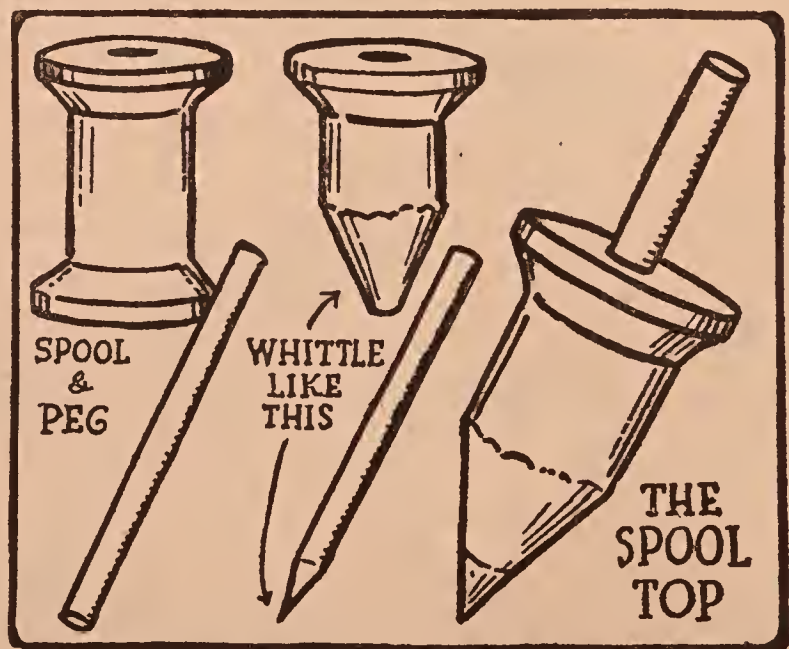
MAKING A SPOOL TOP



A SPOOL top is made so easily that any boy or girl may have one. Besides, it is not hard to spin it, after you have tried it once or twice.

First, get a spool from which the thread has been used. Then, start whittling the spool from the middle to one end until it comes to a point. After this is done, whittle a piece of wood until it makes a peg and insert this in the hole that runs through the spool so that it fits tightly. The peg must extend about a half-inch out of the sharpened end and must be sharpened like the point of a pencil. The other end of the peg must extend about an inch from the opposite end of the spool and does not have to be whittled. Now the spool top is ready for spinning.

On a hard surface, like the top of a table or on the floor, holding the unsharpened end of the peg, twirl it between the thumb and first (or index) finger, letting go of it quickly. The top will spin for a long time, once the knack of spinning it is gained. This is fine amusement for a rainy day.





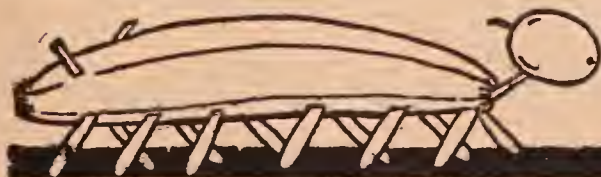
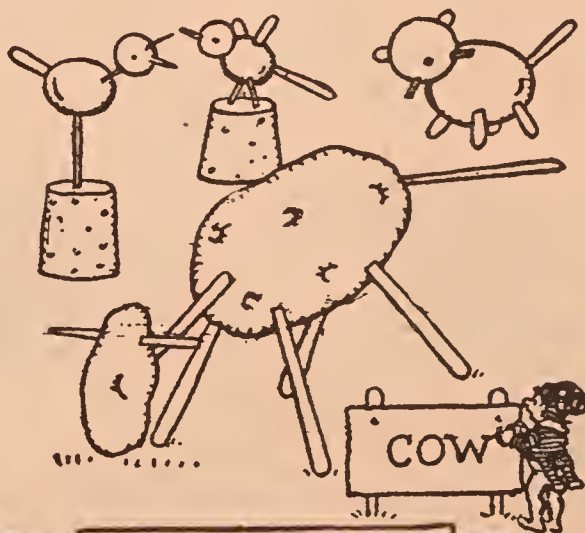
Stick two more toothpicks into the potato (half way around) for his legs. Spread them far apart at the feet.

For his beak, stick two picks into his head, in front, not too close together, but slanted so that the outside points will touch, closing his bill.

When the head is tilted just far enough forward to balance the body, the stork will stand alone on his own feet if they stride far enough apart. If you cannot make him stand alone, thrust his feet into a covered pasteboard box for a stand or mount.

If you can find very small potatoes—new ones of different shapes are best—many strange creatures may be formed. One of them is the bossy. Two long potatoes are needed, one no bigger around than your little finger, and shorter; the other twice as thick and long. Stick one on each end of a toothpick, but make the neck very short and the head pointed down as if bossy were grazing on green grass. Stick a pick through the head for horns, four into the potato body for legs, and another for the tail.

If you are helping to cook supper, you might bake the potatoes first and serve a beastie at every plate. Wee crab-apples, plums, and cherries, too, can be made into queer animal treats. Or, a banana body and an olive head is alluring.



BANANAPEDE
and LAMB



TINY DANCING DOLLS

THIS is something interesting to do in the cold, dry days of winter. Cut out of tissue paper tiny dolls an inch tall. Find a pane of glass, a piece of silk not too good for rough handling (a large silk handkerchief will do very well), and four books a little more than an inch thick, a wee bit thicker than your dolls are tall.

Arrange the four books on a table, corner to corner, around an open square; this makes a dance hall about the size of one of the books. Lay the paper dolls, eight or ten of them, flat on the dance hall floor, and for a ceiling put the glass on top of the books. With the silk in hand, rub the glass quickly back and forth, back and forth, back and forth.

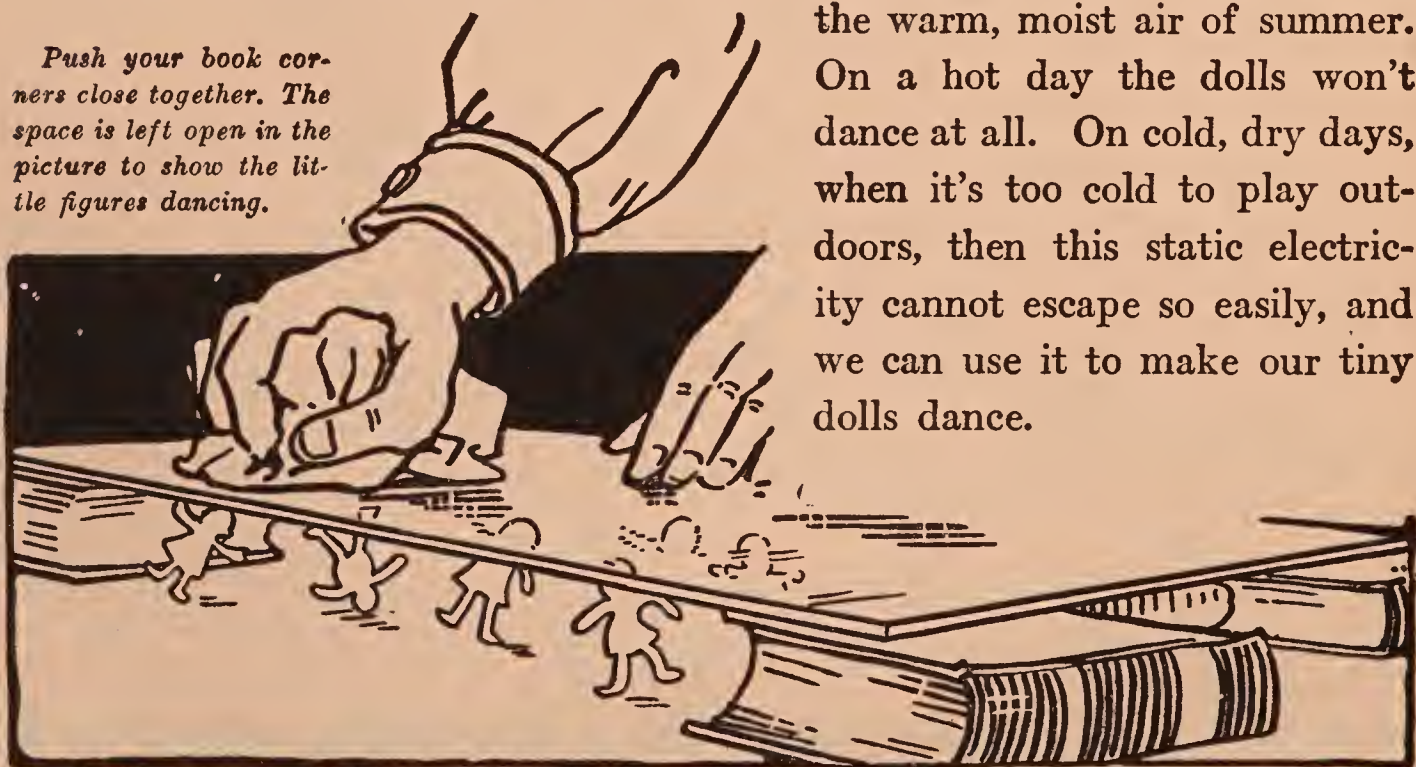
In a few minutes one doll will stand up, then another, and another, and another, till they are all up, some moving fast, some slowly, some standing on their feet, some on their hands, and some even standing on their heads!

Dance they all do, but they don't seem to care a bit how they do it! What makes them dance? Electricity.

They dance better in winter than they do in summer. Why?

This form of electricity, which is called *static*, escapes too quickly in the warm, moist air of summer. On a hot day the dolls won't dance at all. On cold, dry days, when it's too cold to play outdoors, then this static electricity cannot escape so easily, and we can use it to make our tiny dolls dance.

Push your book corners close together. The space is left open in the picture to show the little figures dancing.



An IRISH CANOE RACE

FEW things are more fun on a hot summer day than having an Irish canoe race. When Mother plans to serve peas for dinner, ask if you may have two large, perfect pods and some broom straws. Open your pea-pods along the side, and be careful not to tear them. Take the peas out, but do not lose them. Your canoes are nearly ready, but they need benches. Take two little pieces of straw, of the same length, and fit one into each end of a pod. Now, the canoe has benches, and its sides cannot close as they did before. Make benches for the second canoe, and both will be ready to launch.

Fill a good-sized pan half full of water. A dish-pan will do, although it need not be so large. Place a canoe carefully upon the water. See, it floats!

But where are Pat and Mike, the Irish sailors? Find two perfect peas, one a little larger than the other. Fasten them together by sticking one on either end of a tiny bit of straw. Now, your sailor has a head and a body. Run another piece of straw clear through him for the arms, and take two more pieces for his legs. Then Pat will look somewhat like the picture which you see here. Do not make Pat's arms or legs too long, or he will not be able to sail his boat. Place him in his canoe with his feet under the bench. Then make Mike, just like Pat, out of two more peas and the broom straw.

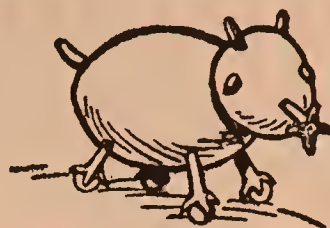
When Mike is in his canoe you are ready for the race. Blow the canoes very gently, and Pat and Mike will sail across the pan. I cannot tell you who will be the first to reach the other side. Try it for yourself and find out.



ANIMALS

on

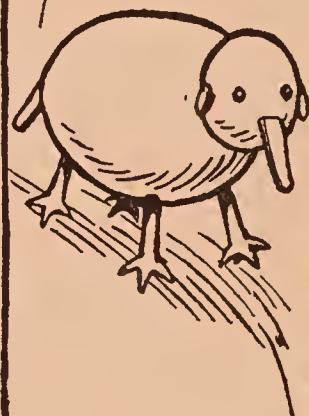
PARADE

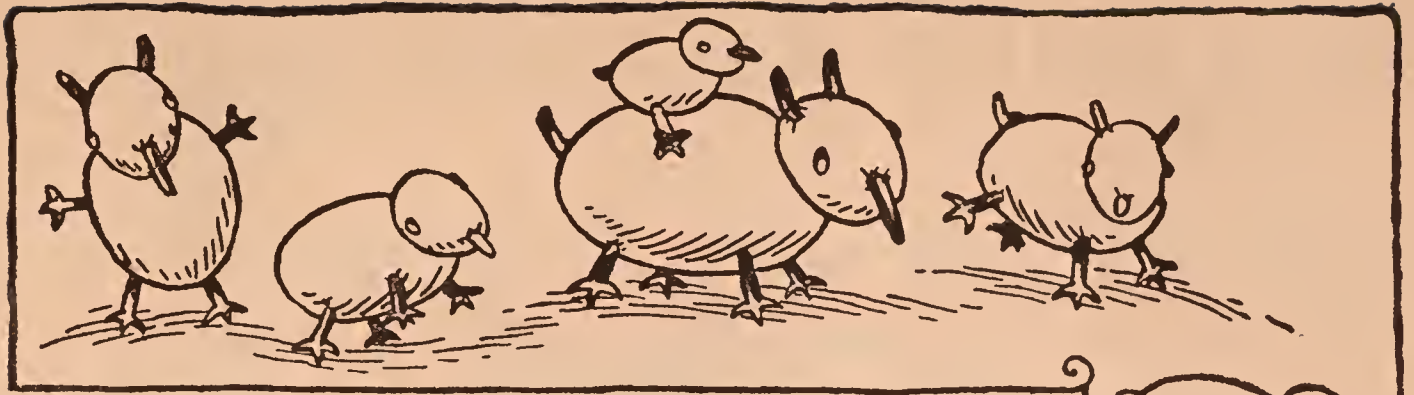


DID you ever see funnier little animals? They look as if they enjoy being funny, and, of course, we are glad of that. If you have white or pink grapes for breakfast, save some of them and have a regular circus parade.

Look at the funny turtle! A long, thin grape will make his body. Get a clove with the round spice in it and push this into the front for a head. Select four small cloves without the round spice for the feet and stick them into the body. Put two in front and two behind, and if they are even, he will stand straight and firmly. If you first break the skin of the grape with a pin, the cloves will then push in easily. For the tail, use one of the tiny little sticks or ends that you will find with the cloves.

The elephant will need the largest grape you can find for a body. His tail is like the turtle's, only longer. His feet are the same, but you push the clove in only a little way. This gives him legs to stand upon. From a clove that has a round stem cut the head and stick the large end of the stem into the front of the grape. This makes him a trunk. I suppose you will want to eat a grape now and then. If you do, be sure to save the seeds—they are useful. Two of them will make your elephant's ears. Break the skin at the right place and push the small end of the seed in and up. The large end sticking out will look much like an ear. And now you have all an elephant really needs.





On every bunch of grapes there will be a few small ones which make excellent heads. Look at the cozy little duck! His head is fastened on with a toothpick that is run through both head and body and then cut off close to the body. He needs two little clove feet with spreading toes. For the bill, find a clove that has a broad, flat stem and cut the pronged part off. Push the broad end of the stem into the duck's head and he will have a bill. Break the skin where the eyes should go and push the large ends of seeds into the heads. Leave only the small, round ends showing, and you have good eyes in your duck.

This solemn owl is put together in the same way. His eyes are the same and his feet are the same. But the two ears make him look very different. They are small cloves with the pronged part cut off. The larger ends are pushed into the head diagonally.

It may seem odd to have a duck, an owl, and a turtle almost as large as our elephant. But the land of make-believe has stranger things than that.

What is this last animal I have made? I am sure I don't know. Perhaps you can give it a name. It has a head fastened to the body with a toothpick. It has a tail and legs like the elephant and eyes like the duck. It is a strange creature, I'll admit, but a circus parade should have some unusual animals.



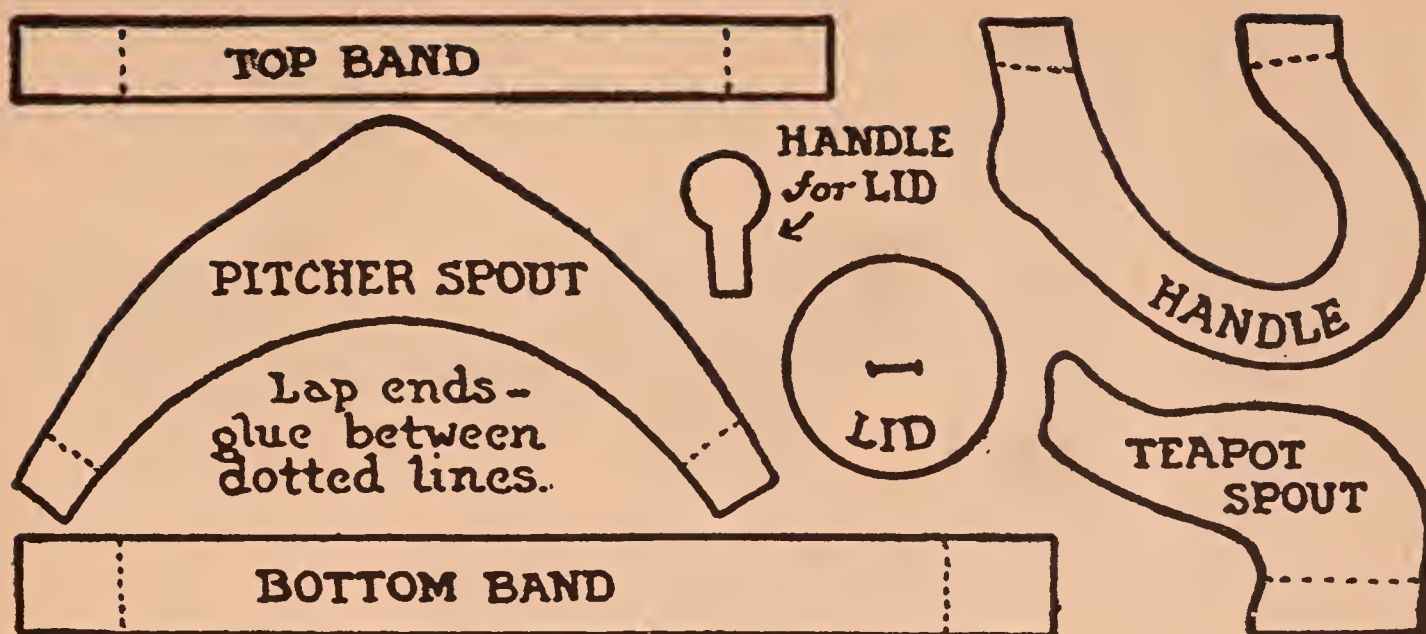
A DAINY TEA-SET *for* EASTER



DO YOU know that you can make a dainty tea-set out of the discarded and empty egg-shells? Ask Mother when she is baking cakes to remove the egg from the pointed end. If the egg is tapped gently with a spoon, then some of the shell can be carefully removed. Mother may not be able to make the edges very even, but this will be concealed by the cardboard bands. The hole should be made just big enough to let the egg out, and that is all.

As you will wish to make a teapot, a sugar-bowl, and a cream pitcher, you will need three egg-shells. Wash the shells inside and outside very carefully. The handles, bands, spouts and lid are made out of white cardboard. Eight pieces cut after the pattern given for the handle will be needed, since two pieces must be used for each handle. Then you will want two pieces for the spout of the teapot; three bands for the bottoms of the set, and two for the tops of the teapot and sugar-bowl; one piece for the top of the pitcher; two lids, and four pieces for the handles on the lids. If one of your shells has a smaller hole than the others, use that for the teapot. The creamer and sugar-bowl may have larger openings.

You must use good mucilage or liquid glue if you wish your tea-set to last long, and be sure the handles are so firm that you can use them to lift the shells without their coming off. Paste the pieces for the handles together in pairs, leaving spaces open at each end to spread apart and glue on the egg-shells. The spout for the teapot is made in the same way. Glue together the ends of the pieces for the spout of the pitcher, set over the small end of the egg-shell, and secure with glue applied to the



edge of the paper touching the shell. The bands at the top and the bottom of the teapot and sugar-bowl are put on in the same way. The lids for these are made to fit inside the bands on the top. The round parts of the handles should be glued together, while the straight pieces are run through the slit made in the center of the lid, the part sticking through bent over and glued down to the inside of lid.

After you have the pieces all glued on, let them stand where they will not be disturbed until the glue or mucilage has hardened.

Now you will be ready to decorate them in any way you choose. If you want a white tea-set, you can use white-shelled eggs, and you can have a gold-banded set by using some gilt paint on the bands, handles, spouts and lids. You can use cream-colored eggs, and paint the handles, spouts and lids a pale blue, with a little gold on the edges.

If you like to paint, you can color the sets any shade you choose, and

decorate them with dainty little flowers, like forget-me-nots or violets, or with butterflies and birds.

If you cannot paint, you can cut some colored flowers from cards or catalogues. Trim them neatly, and glue them on the sides. I am sure I should like a white set decorated with





figures or designs in Delft blue. You might copy some of the decorations you find on Mother's china.

Of course, you will want a tray for the tea-set. This can be made out of a piece of cardboard, cut eight and one-fourth inches by five and one-half inches. Mark as in the illustration,



Handle
pattern for
teacups.

Cut here →

TEA-
TRAY

This is pretty
covered with
wall-paper.

and bend up at the dotted lines to make a rim about half an inch deep all around. Cut a slit at each corner, fold over, and glue in place.

If you wish cups for your tea-set, when mother is boiling eggs hard for salad or something like that, ask her to cut them into halves with a sharp knife, and to remove the egg without breaking the shell. Clean the inside well. Glue bands at the bottom so that they will stand without toppling over, and fasten little handles on the side, as you did on the teapot. Behold your real egg-shell china teacups!



A GLASS SEED-BED

HOW would you like to watch some little seeds grow? God has given each tiny seed the power to grow and become a plant like its mother. Some seeds make flowers, some make good things for us to eat, some make tall trees, and some make weeds.

Each little plant must have soil, water, and light. If weeds grow in a garden, they take the plant food in the soil away from the vegetables. (Isn't veg-e-ta-ble a long word? The last part of it is *table* to help us remember that we should eat vegetables every time we go to the table.)

To watch seeds grow you must make a glass seed-bed. Cover a piece of glass with wet blotting-paper, sprinkle a few seeds on the paper and put another piece of glass over them. Now tie the glass together with string and put your bed in the sunshine. You must keep the blotting-paper damp and very soon you will see something wonderful.

Each little seed will swell until it pops wide open to let out a tiny shoot. Then you can watch the shoots grow and put on leaves. Because they have no soil, the seeds will not make big plants, but you can have great fun watching them through the glass. Old camera plates washed off make a good size.





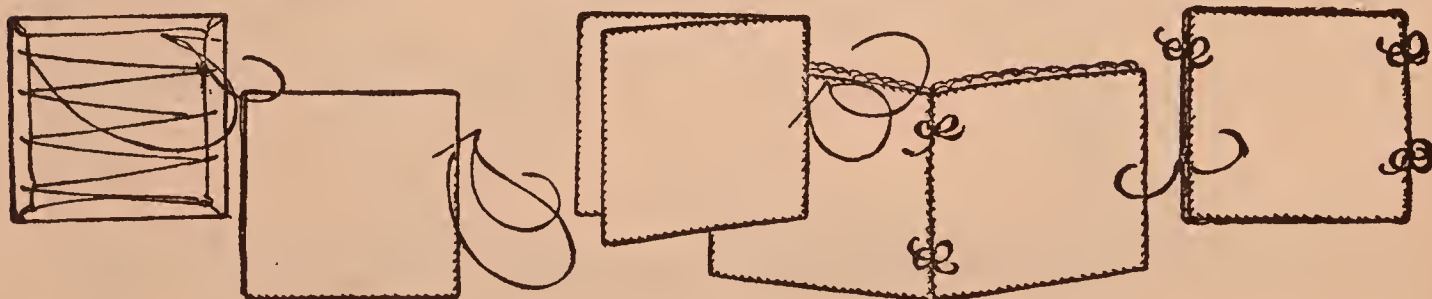
A RAINY DAY

A SCRAP-BOOK is fun to make on a rainy day, and when you have made it, it can be given to some little boy or girl in the hospital; then two people will have pleasure out of it.

Take some pieces of bright colored calico or sateen and cut them into strips twice as long as they are wide. Ten by twenty inches is a good size. Scallop or notch the edges with your scissors so that they will not

fray. Then fold them across the middle of the *long* side so that you have a book of leaves without covers which, when closed, will be square. Open it wide, exactly in the middle, and sew right down the crease where the fold comes, holding the leaves together. Then paste on the leaves, as nicely as you can, all the bright colored pictures that you can find.

When the pages are full, you are ready for the cover. Take a piece of pasteboard the size of the book when it is shut, and cover it on one side, as you would make a pinball, with a pretty piece of cloth, holding



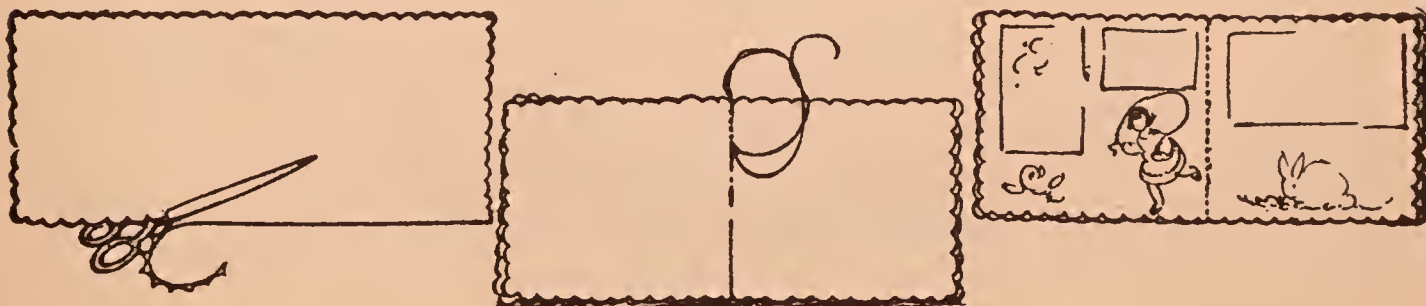
SCRAP BOOK

the cloth in place by long stitches running from one side of the pasteboard to the other. Cover four pieces of pasteboard in this way, and then sew each two together, all around, over and over.

Now tack the covers together with loose stitches in two places, an inch from the edges, on one side of the cover only. Put the leaves between the covers and, where they are sewed together, fasten the leaves to them, so that

they will all be held together. If you want to make your book very pretty, you might put little bows of ribbon over these places, as well as on the other side, where the book opens; then when it is not in use, it can be closed and tied.

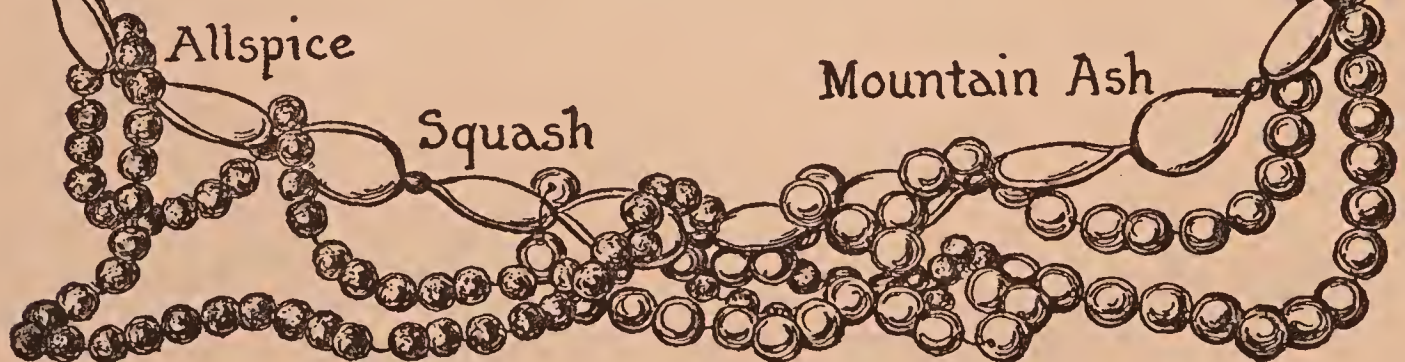
A scrap-book like this is apt not to be so attractive if it is made in a hurry, for it should have many pictures in it. If I were you, I should save it for work on rainy days, collecting every pretty picture I could find for it betweenwhiles.



SEEDS and BEADS

WHEN squash or pumpkin is being prepared for dinner, ask for the seeds. Carefully clean all the stickiness from them and wipe them dry. They may have to be well washed in warm suds after that, and not until they are well dried can you be sure every one is perfectly clean and smooth. Then they will string more easily if they are soaked in very warm water.

Use a big needle for the stringing, but not so large as a darning needle; and use—doubled—any colored thread but white. That soils too readily. Red, blue, green thread, silk or silk-aline, is pretty, or, if the beads are to be all one color, take thread to match. A raisin seed between every two pumpkin seeds makes the string prettier. Cleanse them as you did the larger seeds, and boil them or soak in hot water to soften them. Do not try to color them, for their natural shade is best. But color the large flat seeds. If mother is dyeing cloth, put the pumpkin seeds into the dye, too. If not, depend on your paint brush. Or, you can change their hue with colored pencils or crayola, though that takes longer than paint. String by slipping the needle through from end to end, the “flat” way of the seed. The final touch is the varnishing. For that, real varnish or shellac or jap-alac may be used, or liquid glue, or the handy mucilage that is on every writing-desk. Varnish one side, and let it dry; then turn over and varnish the other side and the edges.





Pokeweed

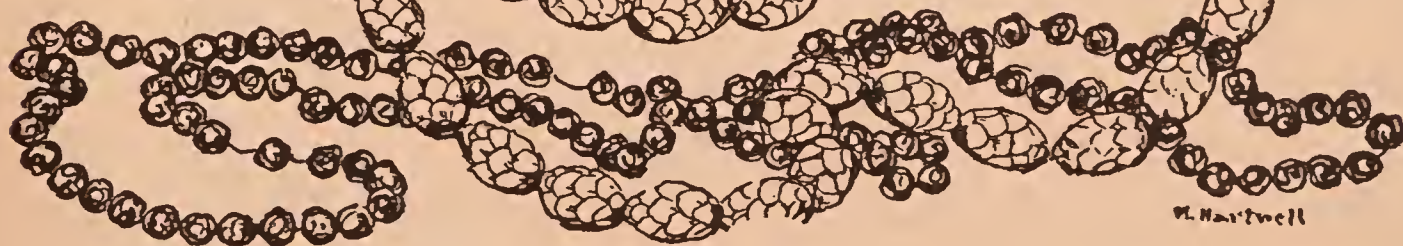
THE seeds of many other plants may be used to make lovely and unusual chains. There are the tiny hemlock cones, which should be strung green. The bittersweet berries, which you will find in the fall, should be strung while they are round green balls. As they dry, they will pop open, one by one, and make a dancing, orange and yellow chain. Then, there are the pokeweed berries, which are a soft green if strung before they have ripened. The wintergreen berries dry a rich red, and berries of the mountain ash turn orange brown. All of you can get whole allspice berries. They make a fragrant as well as beautiful chain.

There are many other seeds which you will find yourself. It is fun to see how big a collection of different seed chains you can make.

Bittersweet

Hemlock

Wintergreen



FAIRY BALLS of GREEN

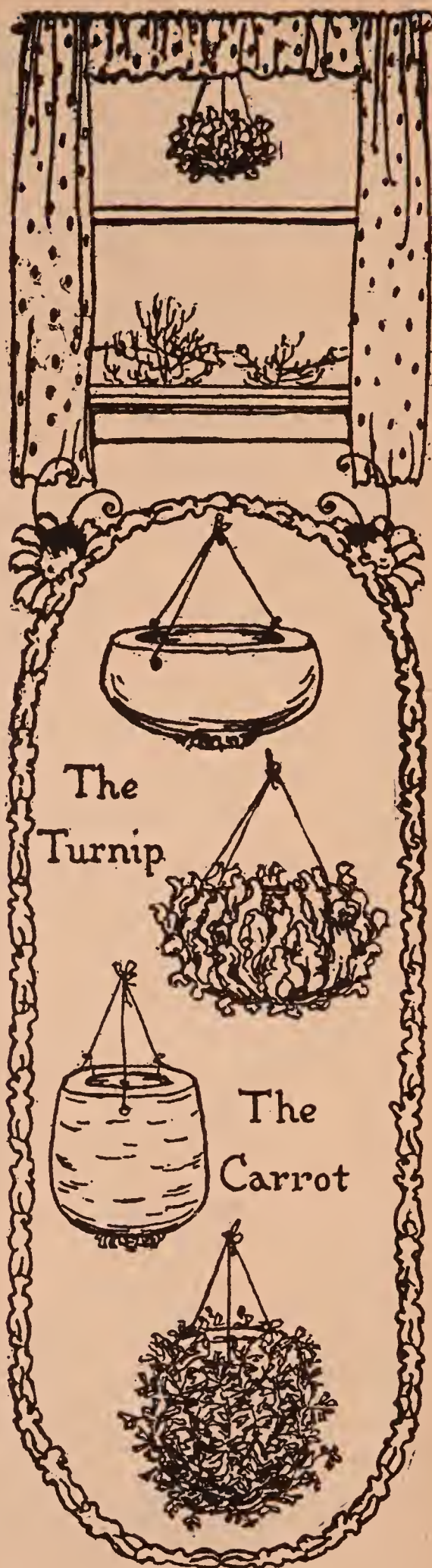
WHEN the great outdoors is still dull and brown, wouldn't you like to have fairy balls of green hanging at your window? A big, fat turnip and a full-grown carrot will make these fairy balls for you. Suppose you hang them upside down in a sunshiny place and see what happens.

The leaves will come out upside down. Then, because nature meant them to grow up towards the sunlight, they will curl around the mother turnip or carrot and completely cover it. The sun is the fairy that turns the ugly vegetable into a beautiful thing.

The last of February or the first of March is a good time to start the fairy balls. If you try it while the weather is still quite cold, the new leaves will chill at night and grow very slowly.

Cut a slice from the root end of the largest turnip you can find and cut away half the length of the biggest carrot. Hollow out the inside of the vegetables, leaving one-half or two-thirds thickness for the walls. This hollow place should be kept full of water when the little baskets are hanging up in the sunshine.

Punch three holes in the side walls, an even distance apart. Through these fasten strings to hang your little basket up by. Hang it in the window and fairy sunshine and fairy leaves will do the rest.





A Four-Cornered Cable

DOWN - UP - LEFT - RIGHT

RUBY was admiring Ernest's watch chain. "It's just four silken cords, braided into a square chain," he told her. "After you know how, you can braid it offhand, but while learning, it's easier to start it this way—with something to hold it," and he punctured a pasteboard box cover.

"It's better, too, to learn with stout strings," and he took four thick strings of equal length and poked them down through the hole in the box cover and tied a knot in the four ends on the under side, so that they would be held there, instead of pulling out.

After replacing the cover on the box, he spread the four protruding strings in four different directions, with ends pointing north, south, east, and west. Then he turned the north-bound string down, with its end pointing south, and the southern trail he turned back to head north. The string pointing east was crossed to the left, and the western end was turned towards the rising sun.

He repeated the process—crossed the upper to point down, and the lower point was turned upward, then the right-hand string went left, and the left came on to the right. He kept this up till he had used the whole length of his strings, and passed over the four-sided cord to Ruby.

"Oh," she cried, in ecstasy, "what a pretty bracelet or necklace I could make by braiding four strings of tiny beads!"

There is no end to the ways you can use this four-strand braiding when you grow skilful. It is important to hold all four strands with equal tension if you wish your cable to be even. While learning, keep in mind the order, *down, up, left, right*, which you repeat as you work. Presently your fingers will work in that order without your thinking about it.

WHAT TO DO *with* RIBBONS

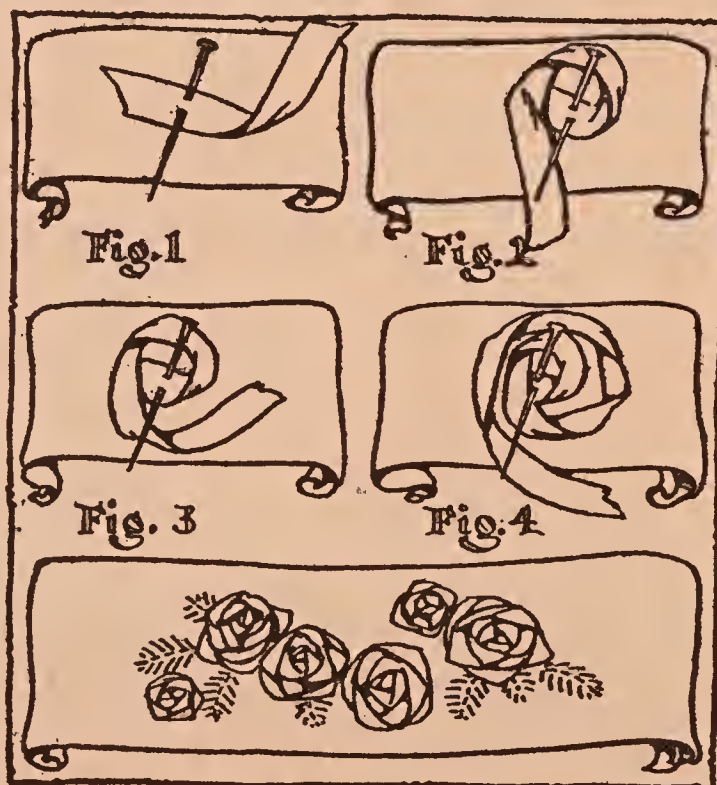


RIBBONS? Hair ribbons, of course. And sashes. But there are quantities of fascinating things that can be made from ribbon, even by such small hands as yours. One of the loveliest and easiest is the "Three Minute Rosebud." It grows so wonderfully under your fingers that there seems to be magic behind it.

These rosebuds may be made of any width ribbon, from the half-inch width, which makes tiny decorations for your hair band or girdle or dress, to the four- or five-inch soft satin ribbon, which will trim your hat with gorgeous cabbage roses that look as if they came from a shop.

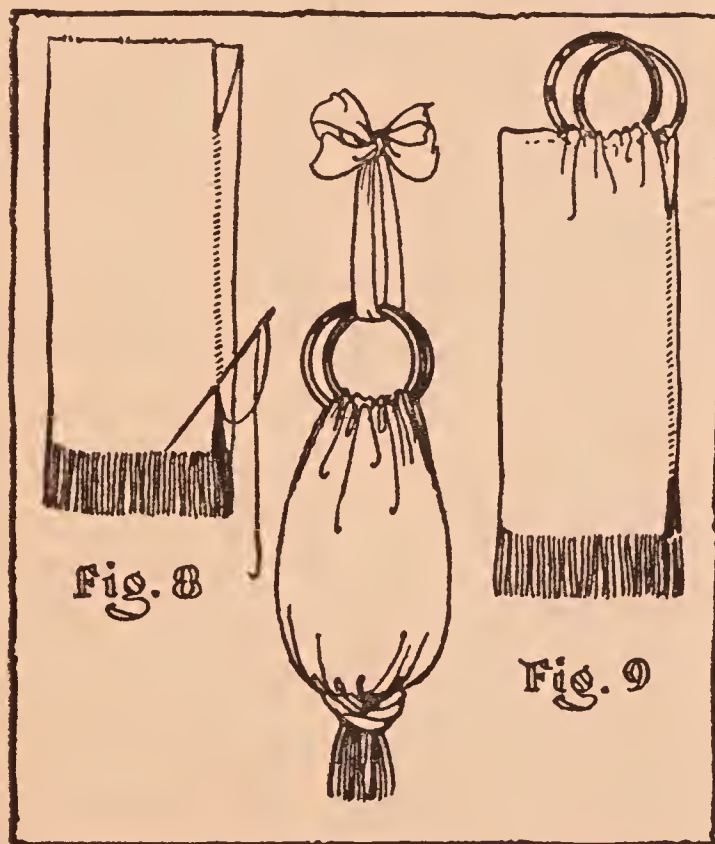
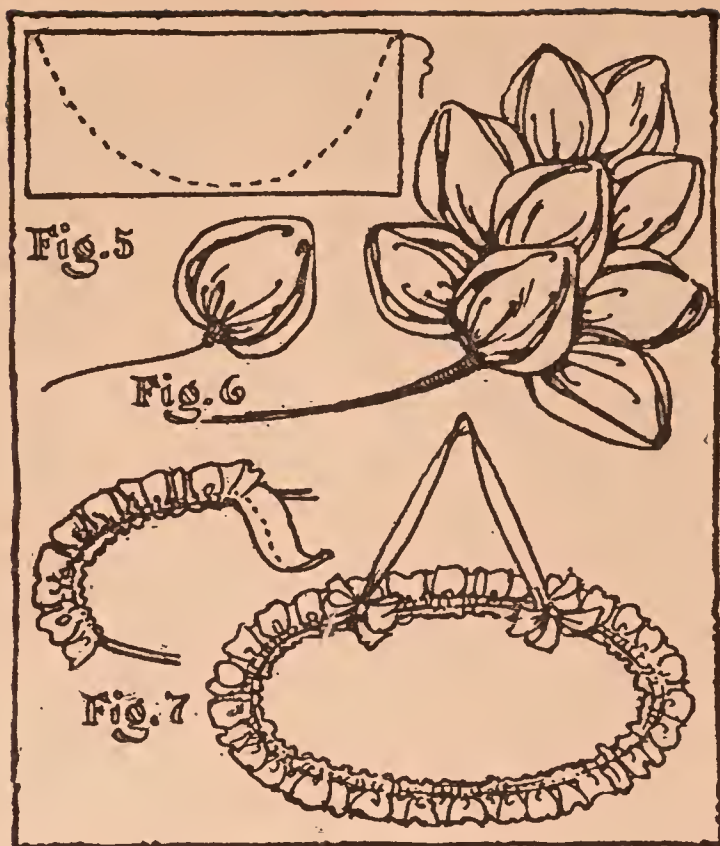
Pin a piece of ribbon to the very spot you wish to decorate, as in Fig. 1. Twist the ribbon around as in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. When your flower reaches the right size, cut the ribbon, tuck the end under, and with tiny stitches tack the two ends and as many of the folds as seem necessary. Remove the pin, and the decoration is finished. Isn't that almost magic?

The ribbon bouquet may be made quite as easily. Cut one-inch taffeta ribbon in pieces two and a quarter inches long. Run a gathering thread in a curve, as in Fig. 5. Draw up the thread to form the petal and twist a bit of wire around the base. Make nine or more of these petals, twisting their wire stems together. Wind the whole stem thus made



with silk floss, securing the ends with glue or with a firm stitch.

Here is something you can make for Mother's Christmas gift, a hanger for a nightie, a scarf, or a sweater. Use the largest embroidery frame you can find. The ribbon should be wide enough to cover the frame and leave a double frill. Either glue or sew the ribbon on, shirring as you go. Using a needle to do this is rather difficult and awkward. If you decide upon glue, apply it very sparingly with a spreader. Tie on the rib-

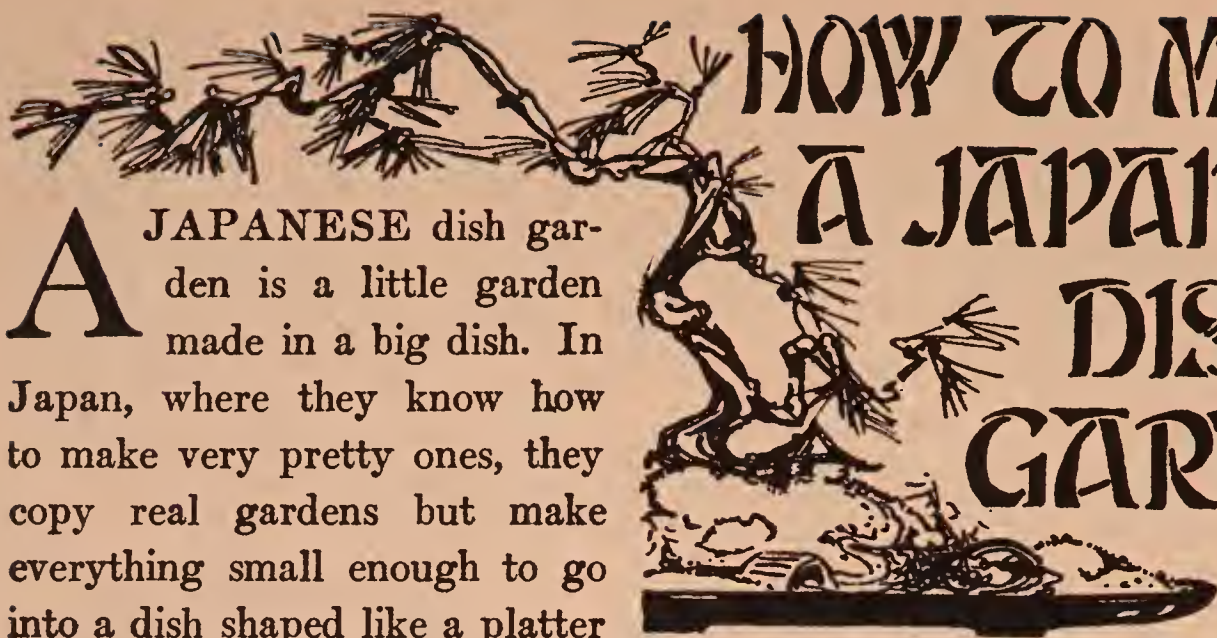


bon handle and it is complete.

A ribbon purse is easily made and will make another Christmas gift. Striped or figured ribbon makes the prettiest one. Take two pieces of six-inch wide ribbon, fifteen inches long. Unravel one end of each for fringe. Starting four inches from the cut ends, sew the opposite selvages together, making a tube. Gather the cut or upper ends upon two metal or glass bracelets (Ten Cent Stores have them). Attach a ribbon handle to the bracelets and knot the end of the bag. If you have

made your stitches carefully, Mother or Aunt Lou will be proud to carry your gift.



A black and white illustration of a pine branch with needles, extending from the left side of the page. Below the branch, there is a small, shallow dish containing a miniature garden scene with rocks and small plants.

HOW TO MAKE A JAPANESE DISH GARDEN

A JAPANESE dish garden is a little garden made in a big dish. In Japan, where they know how to make very pretty ones, they copy real gardens but make everything small enough to go into a dish shaped like a platter or soup plate. Even the children think it's fun to make a dish garden and choose real gardens to copy in miniature.

A tin or graniteware pan is fine for a dish garden. Fill it first with earth. Then gather together all the pretty natural things you can find like pebbles, rocks, moss, sand, and little plants. Instead of a flower garden like ours, Japanese gardens are just green, beautifully planted landscapes. With a spoon and knife, or with your hands, shape the soil in the pan like the hills or mountains in the country.

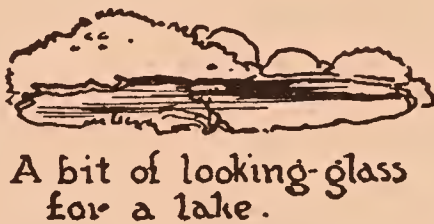
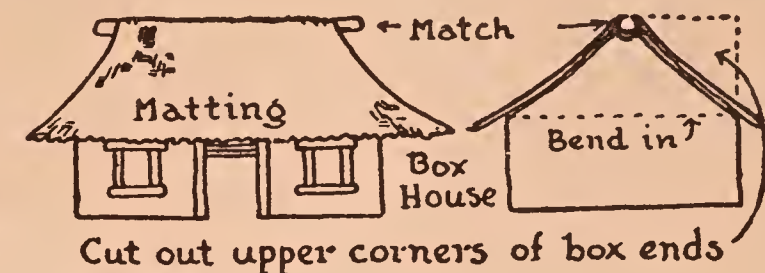
The Japanese always imitate water in their dish gardens. An imitation river, lake, brook or waterfall should be planned for this tiny little garden. But they seldom use real water. Instead, they use sand of different colors. Of course, a river or brook hardly ever runs straight. It curves prettily here and there and, of course, runs down hill! Perhaps, if you make a mountain scene, you can make a beautiful waterfall. Plant the moss near the water where it would be green and cool.

In Japanese gardens, too, there are usually stepping stones or bridges over the waterways. Be sure to place two or three rather large, flat stones near the imitation water. A bridge can be made out of twigs or a bit of cardboard. A little group of bushes growing near the water is pretty, too. Pussy-willows, or pine branches can be stuck in the earth to imitate trees, if you like. But if you look about outdoors, in the garden, fields, or woods, you will find lots of things to plant that are different and make the dish garden look like real country. Summer is the time to collect things for making little gardens in winter.

In a Japanese garden there is usually a bright colored little tea-house. This can be made from a tiny cardboard box. Paste some bright colored tissue paper on the sides, draw a door and some windows and if possible paste a tiny piece of matting on top to imitate the straw roofs that are found on so many Japanese houses. In a geography or on a paper Japanese fan or napkin you will find pictures that show how the roof spreads out and down over the house and what bright colors are used.

You can sometimes buy wee bridges and tea-houses for a few cents and these will make your garden look quite professional.

Cherry, plum, and peach trees, especially when in bloom, are among the prettiest trees in Japanese landscapes. To copy a peach tree for the dish garden, find a twig with no leaves on it but plenty of branches. After sticking it upright into



the earth cover the branches with tiny bits of pink tissue paper, standing up in a ragged way like blossoms. The tree will then seem to be in full bloom.

If you like, too, you can plant seeds in the dish garden. Grass seed, sweet peas, and nasturtiums will all come up if watered and kept in a warm place. If planted in a neat line, the seeds will make a fresh green hedge in the dish garden.

If the first garden does not turn out so well as you expect, it is easy to take everything out and make another!



A Happy Joke

DO YOU want to play a joke on your little friend,—your very best friend? You think people don't like jokes, perhaps. Try this one and see. It is a good one.

Are there any pretty little things of yours that your friend would like to have for a gift? Look them all over and then choose the tiniest one that you are sure will give the most joy. It must be very small to fit the little box you have for it.

How small is the smallest box you have or can find? If you haven't one smaller than an inch across, perhaps you can buy one, or can exchange some plaything or a bigger box with Mother or Auntie or Cousin or even the drug store man. If you mean to give Ted that button with the President's picture on it, or Margaret the pin with the pearl in it, it will be worth while to hunt quite carefully for the narrowest, shortest, thinnest box possible.

Place your present in it, put on the cover, and write or print on top, "I wish you a very happy Birthday." If you cannot write, take some one into the secret and have it written for you.

Your next move is to get a box a trifle bigger than this one. Enclose the first box in it, put on the cover, and on it say, "Don't give up—it's in the next."

The third box may perhaps be pill-box size and not so hard to secure. On its cover tell your friend, "Only a good sport can take a joke."

There may be plenty of pretty boxes, all shapes and sizes, and with very pretty covers, in your house. If you don't have room to write among the flowers, slip a scrap of paper inside or





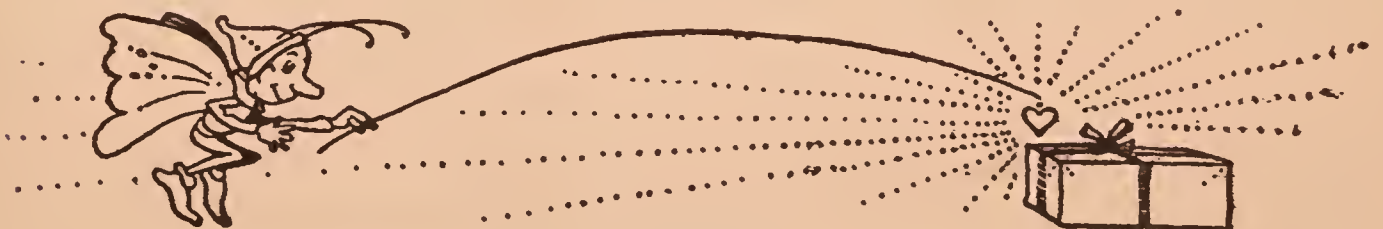
lay it flat on top, with your message on it. Be sure there is always room to put the cover on without jamming and breaking the one inside. There is no end to the pleasant little notes you may write to your chum, but be sure to have only one to a box.

"I love to play with you," "I hope we'll always agree," and "Smile, smile, smile," make fairly good mottoes. Or, you can copy a little verse which you enjoy and which seems fitting.

As the boxes grow larger, the fun increases, and the last one may be so large that you can set it in a shoe-box or even a hat-box and still have room for the bright card or other picture you want to give. Tie a bright ribbon or colored twine around the whole. Then write, "To my Friend," and pass it over with your own hands. The best of the joke is that the little box in the centre holds something your beloved will really want.

Box factories make what they call "nest boxes" of different tints. But it is a good game to make one yourself, from odd boxes. If you tie each cover on its own box with baby ribbon, as you go along, the effect is still prettier.

OPENING THE LITTLE BOX IN THE CENTER



How **ETHEL GOT HER DOLL READY** *for* **BOARDING SCHOOL**

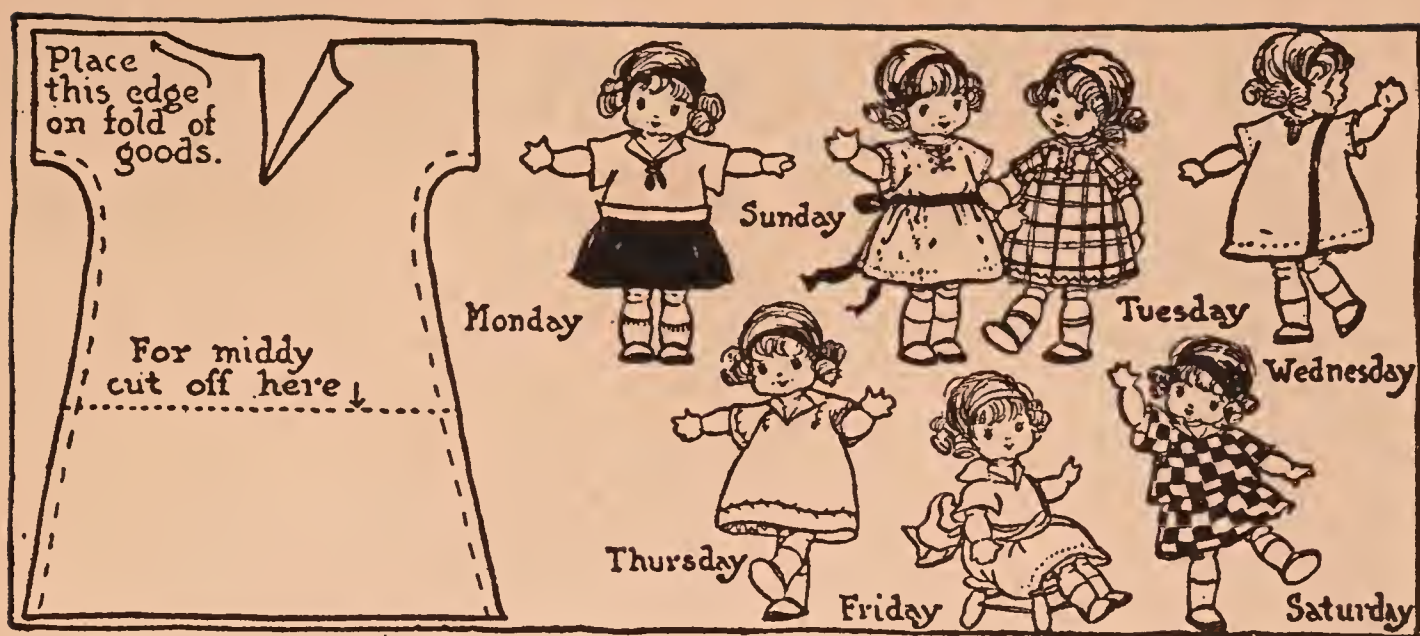
ETHEL'S big sister Dorothy had gone away to boarding-school at a lovely place up on the Hudson River, in New York. When Dorothy went, she had a lot of pretty new clothes, and Ethel had a great deal of fun watching the trunk being packed. But after Dorothy left, Ethel felt lonesome until she decided to get her doll, Ethel Linda, ready for boarding-school.

Ethel Linda was a very pretty doll, with brown eyes that opened and shut. She had just had her golden hair bobbed, and Ethel pretended that her doll was fifteen years old. Ethel Linda was very much pleased to go away to boarding-school, especially when Ethel told her that big sister Dorothy had gone there, and that it was a lovely place, where she would learn a great deal and have a good time besides, and that she was going to make her some new dresses.

First, Ethel hunted up Ethel Linda's trunk, to see how much room there was in it. She wanted Ethel Linda to have seven new dresses, one for each day in the week. When she found that there would not be quite room in the trunk for so many clothes, she found a brown candy box that looked somewhat like a leather suitcase, and carefully brushed it out to use for Ethel Linda's extra luggage.

The first dress she planned for Ethel Linda was a school suit. She made a plain gathered skirt of blue serge. Then she planned a middy of white cloth that was very easy to make, because it just slipped over the head. The only seams to sew up were under the arms and sleeves, because it was cut by a simple kimono pattern that Ethel's mother gave her.

All the rest of Ethel Linda's boarding-school clothes were cut by the same kimono pattern. Some were full length, one-piece dresses, instead of skirts and slip-over blouses. One dress, that seemed to be Ethel Linda's favorite, was pink crepe, and with it she wore a piece of black velvet baby ribbon for a sash. Ethel decided that would be her Sunday dress. Her middy blouse and blue skirt were her Monday dress. For Tuesday she had a yellow plaid made out of scraps from one of Ethel's own dresses.



Ethel sewed some rickrack braid all around the neck, sleeves, and the bottom of the skirt. The Wednesday dress was a cozy, warm one. It was made of bright red cashmere, and Ethel sewed a piece of black silk braid down on the left side of the waist, from the shoulder to the belt, making it look like a Russian blouse. Ethel Linda's Thursday dress was a pretty blue muslin, and Ethel's mother showed her how to trim the dress with pink feather-stitching. For Friday she made Ethel Linda a light green cotton dress, and sewed a pink gingham collar on it. Besides, she found some pink ribbon for a sash. For Saturday, Ethel Linda needed a play dress that would not show the dirt. Ethel made her a skirt and slip-over of black and white checked gingham. But she put on a red collar to make it pretty.

Ethel Linda was very happy to have so many lovely new dresses. For a whole week she sat and watched Ethel pack her trunk, because it took all that time to make the dresses and get ready. But when it was nearly time to start for boarding-school, Ethel remembered that her doll had no wraps! She hunted, and found a nice little crocheted tam-o'-shanter that Ethel Linda used to wear. But she had to make a wrap. Mother gave Ethel a smooth piece of brown cloth that made a lovely warm cape when it was lined with silk all flowered with pink roses. Around the neck, Ethel sewed a little fur collar, and then Ethel Linda was pretty and warm, and all ready for boarding-school.

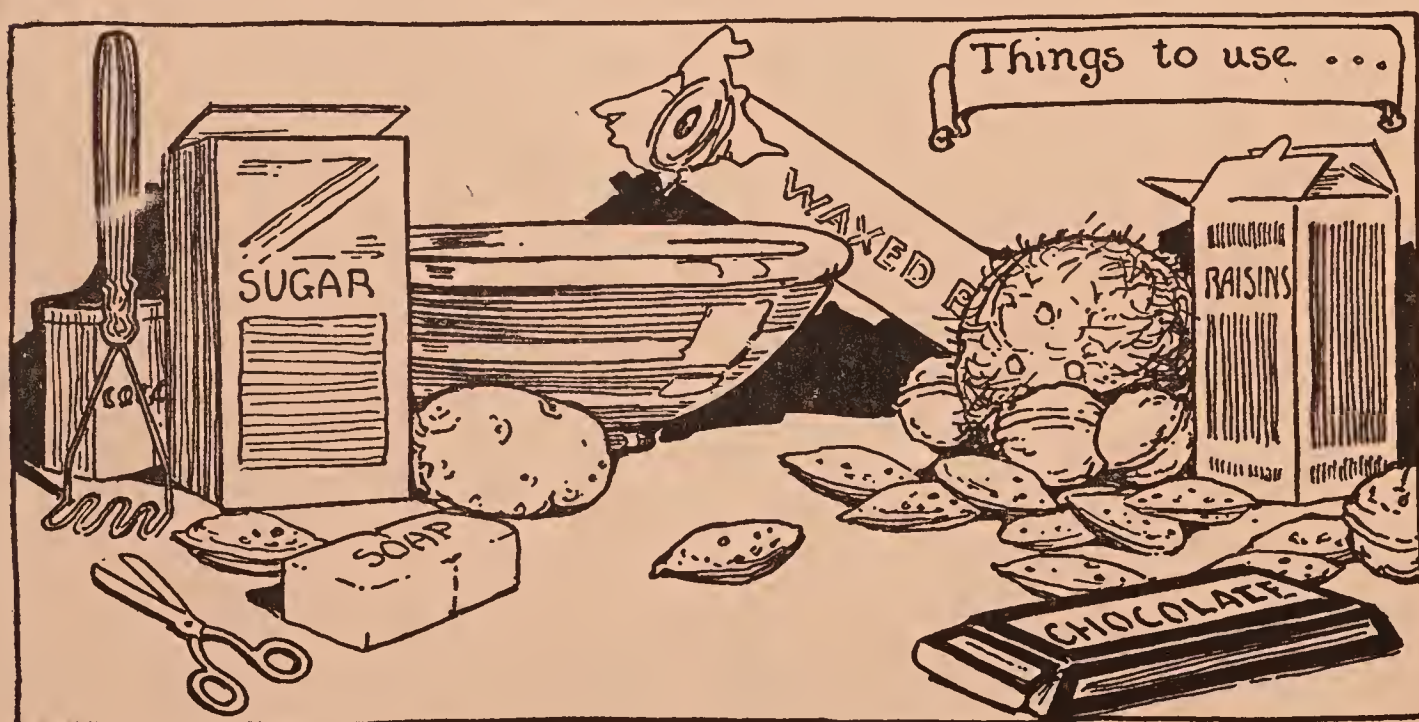


UNCOOKED CANDY

PURE candy is good for little folk, in proper quantities and at proper times, and certain candies are so easily made that even small hands can make them. One of the easiest confection bases is called "fondant," of which there are many kinds. We will try an uncooked kind called "potato fondant" since it is easiest to handle, almost impossible to spoil, and is more luscious than some kinds which are harder to make.

Your first step is to boil a potato. Peel while still hot, and mash till every lump is smooth. Clean hands come next,—scrubbed, nail-brushed hands, as sweet and white as soap and water will make them. Now into your mashed potato mix all the confectioner's sugar that it will hold. Mould and work it in till the dough will receive not another grain. *Then* behold, your fondant! From this base you may form an endless variety of candies.

For coloring, there is always the favorite chocolate, or—cheaper and just as reliable—Baker's Cocoa. Fruit juices make pretty shades and Mother may sometimes give you a little of the coloring she uses in frosting her cakes. For flavoring use vanilla or almond or any other you happen to have.





A fascinating confection is made by using a raisin, almond or other nut meat, a bit of fig or date, or even the humble prune (without its stone) for the heart of a candy marble, coating it round with fondant.

Cocoanut, too, either shredded by package, or the real nut meat run through the food-chopper, alone or mixed with white of an egg and browned in the oven after working into the fondant, is delicious. If you have an older person to help, you can make a much desired variety by dipping one of these in chocolate, melted in a bowl placed in the teakettle opening, but it is too difficult for little folk to try alone.

Fancy shapes make your bonbons still more alluring. Your own ingenuity will tell you how to make them. Cut four inch squares of oiled paper to wrap your candies separately, and pack in little fancy boxes.

Did you ever try making a candy man—with a white drop for a head (with currants for eyes), smaller white drops for fists and feet, and a chocolate colored body? Red fruit juice makes the mouth a luscious red.



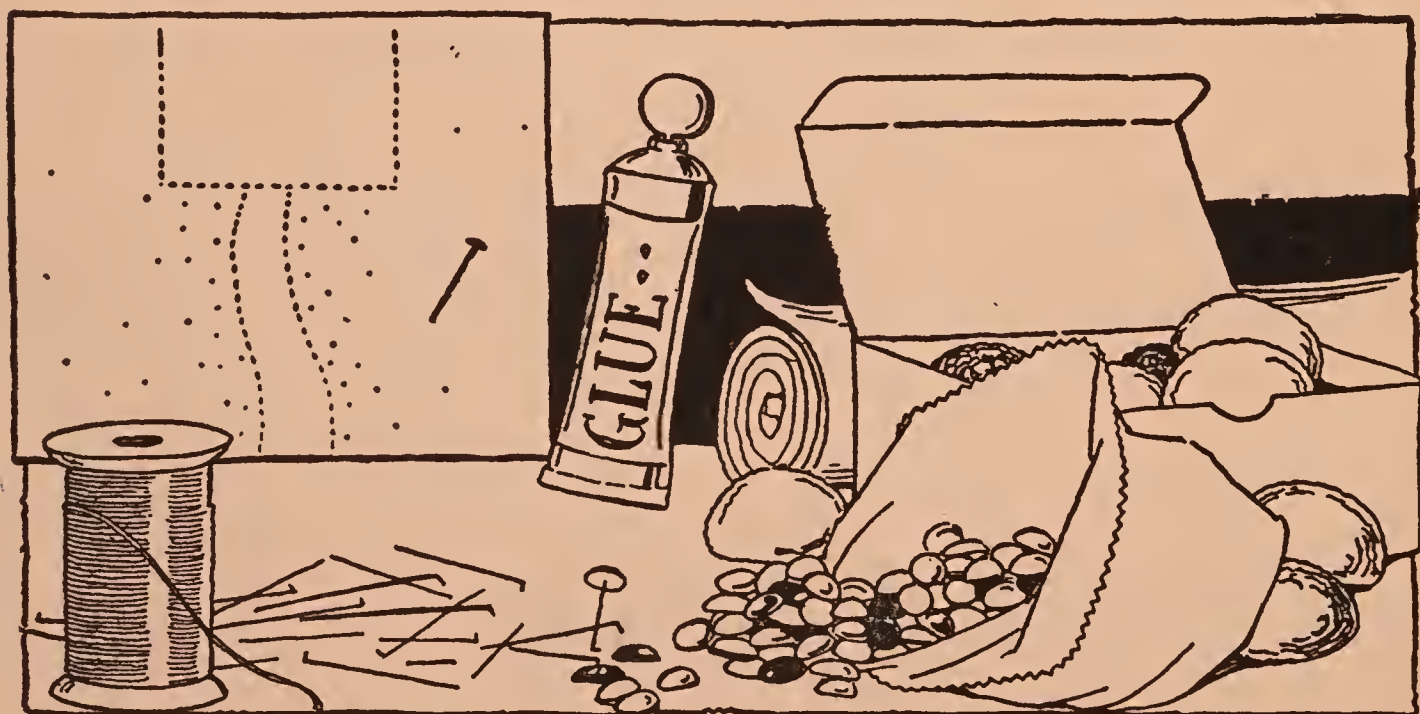
A CANDY GARDEN

YOU have often read in fairy tales about gardens made of candy. Would you like to make one? Of course, it won't be big enough for you to play in, but your littlest doll will appreciate it, and if you leave it for her it will last a long time.

Candy gardens may be made very elaborate, with houses and fences and parks, but they are all made alike, and I will tell you how to make the simple ones.

You need a quarter of a pound of small spiced gum-drops, both long and round, ten cents worth of the colored candies that look like pills, a spool of fine green wire, and perhaps some green paper. Scraps of the paper will be enough.

First, on a piece of cardboard about five inches square, which is to be the foundation of the garden, mark off the place where the flowers are to grow. Paint the grass green and leave the walks white. You may cut green paper to fit the garden plot and paste that on very neatly, if you like. Now cut about twenty-five lengths of green wire from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 1 inch long. Make a little curve in one end of each piece and bend the wire so that the curve is at right angles to the stem.





With a strong pin make as many holes in the garden space as you wish flowers. Scatter the holes irregularly. Put the wires in from the wrong side, the longest ones near the edge, the smallest ones near the walk. Push them in until the curve is flat against the cardboard, and put a drop of glue on each curve. Now you will have to wait until the glue dries.

When the little wires are all standing up like the stalks of last year's garden, take each gum-drop, stick a pin in it to make a hole, put a tiny drop of glue on the end of each wire, and fasten the candy on the wire. Be sure that your colors are assorted. If you want leaves, cut little crepe paper ones and fasten them on the stems. Or, if you like, you may cut a long green gum-drop lengthwise and fasten it as you did the flowers. When the candies are all tight, bend the wires so that they droop gracefully.

Border the paths with the little colored candies, or, by putting them on wires a quarter of an inch long, stick them into the long gum-drops for hedges. There are many things you can do, now that you know how to begin. If you want a candy house, make it of opera sticks, like a log cabin.

A little garden on top of a box which is to hold candy is very attractive. The round paper boxes that are used to carry home ice cream or sodas are just the thing. Wash them carefully as soon as they are emptied and put them away until you want to make your mother or teacher a very special gift.

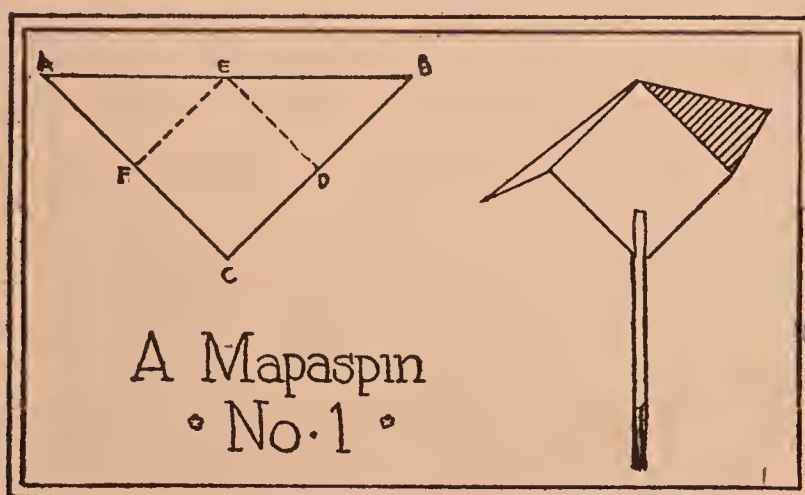




PLAYING with Spinners is a game for upstairs windows, high balconies, and high walls. The Spinners described below were tested from the roof of a five-story apartment house. The weather should be fairly calm for good "spinning."

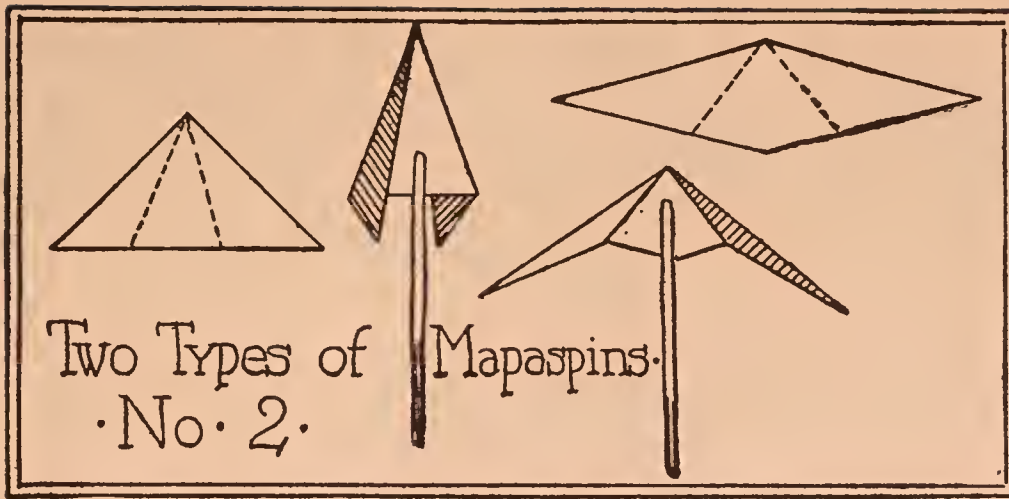
Scissors, a knife, burnt matches and newspaper are the simple materials which one needs to construct these darts. More elaborate ones can be made by using colored papers, and sparkling silvery ones can be created by using tin-foil.

The Mapaspin in Diagram 1 is the simplest one to make. If you take a two-inch square of paper and cut it diagonally, you will have material for two of these spinners. Take the point B and bend it *forward* until it meets C, then crease on the line ED. Then take the point A and bend it *backward* until it touches C, creasing on the line EF. Now bend these wings up so that they stand more or less perpendicular to the central square. Take a match or toothpick, force a knife into its end so that it divides slightly but does not break. Insert the point C of your paper in the split that you have created and your dart is ready to toss overboard.



The two types in Plate 2 are made in the same way, the only difference being in the shape of the paper.

Number 3 is a kind of paper windmill made from a two-inch square of paper, which, when finished, is attached to a match with a pin, as shown.

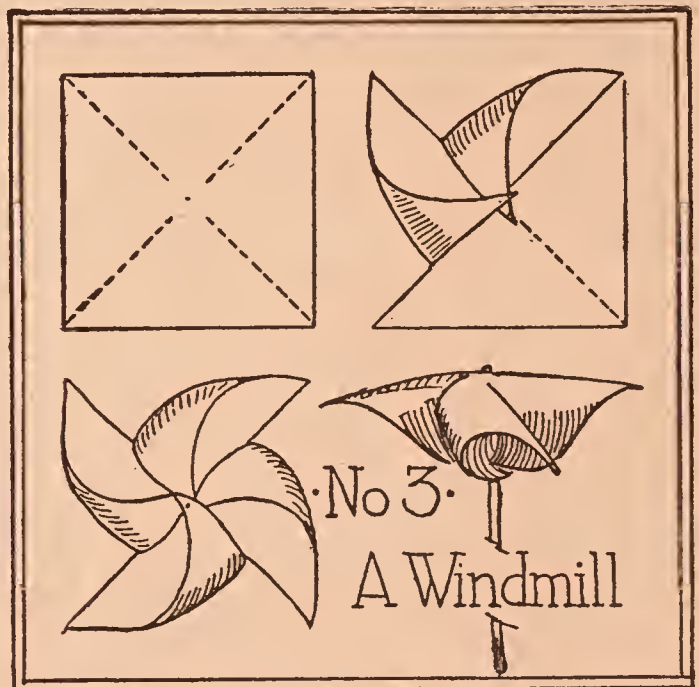


If it does not ride the air well, use a twig longer and somewhat heavier than a match, or weight the end of the match with a piece of tin-foil.

Number 4 is made from tin-foil,

three inches long and an inch and a half wide, which makes a fine piece of aircraft. The kind that comes around candy, chocolate and cigarettes is all good to use. This material can be shaped by hand, and performs in the air better than any other substance which I have used. The top should be bent like the blades of a propeller, and the shaft of the dart is made by rolling the tin-foil between the hands.

With the exception of the windmill, I have named these darts according to the material from which they were made. The Tifospin gets the first four letters of its name from an abbreviation of tin-foil. Can



you guess why the others are named as they are?

Mother Nature was really the first to invent spinners, for she needed the wind to help her plant her trees and flowers. Many seeds seem to have aeroplanes of their own, and with their help the seeds can travel sometimes a long distance from the mother tree. Thus the seed has a far better chance to root and grow than if it fell straight to the ground.

FUN MAKING A FARM

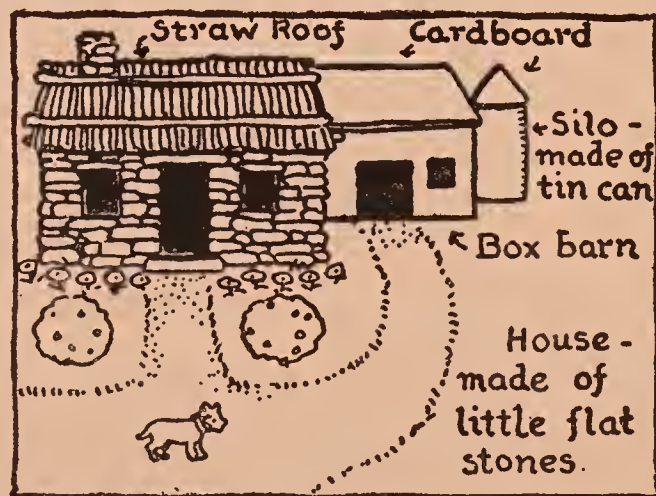
IT is lots of fun to make little farms outdoors. A good-sized farm is six by three feet. If your playmates want to make them, too, you can build a little village. An end of the back yard, a vacant lot, or a sandy place, is a good location to lay out the farm.

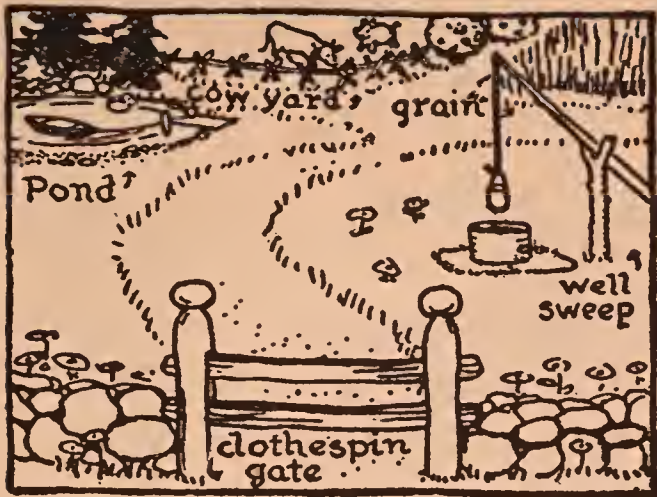
To make a regular farm, copy a real one, if possible. If you do not know all the things that should be on it, look through some books and magazines, and you will see how many interesting things there are. Besides a house, barn, and shed, there are windmills, wells, cow yards, sheep pastures, silos, cornfields, woods, fruit orchards, vegetable patches, beehives, brooks, and bridges.

The materials to make the farm can be found outdoors. The more you look around thoughtfully the more you will find to make the farm look natural. Sticks, stones, bricks, sand, straw, moss, grass, and flowers all help to make a good-looking farm.

After a square of land is chosen, the first thing is to plan the place to build the house and barn. These buildings can be made of wooden boxes, sticks put together like a log cabin, or they may be built of bricks, wood or stone. The buildings should be small enough so that they will not crowd the other things on the farm. After the buildings are made, probably you will want to make the driveway. It is a good plan to sand this. Near the house should be a well. You can copy the old-fashioned kind from books, and make a well sweep with a twig and a string. The "oaken bucket" can be carved out of a peach-stone. Near the barn, fence in a cow yard. Matches that have been used will make this fence. Toothpicks or twigs also will make a good fence. If you happen to have any animals from a Noah's ark, put them in the cow yard.

All around the farm build a stone wall. At the entrance it is fun to have





a gate with bars to be pulled out, just as on real farms. A wooden clothespin put on each side of the driveway will hold slats in to look like this kind of gate.

If your playmate has a farm, too, and you trade hay and other things, the bars must be pulled down when the hay-wagon comes in.

A farm with grain-fields, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and woods always looks best. To imitate a grain-field, sow some grass seed. Moss can be transplanted, too, but it must be planted in a shady place and kept wet.

A little pond on the farm can be made by digging out a shallow hole the size of a tin pan. Put the tin pan in the hole, fill it with water. Then all around the edge put pebbles and moss, or plant some flowers or shrubs to look like trees. Branches of evergreens stuck several inches into the ground will keep green for quite a while and make good-looking trees. A small boat should be either floating in the pond or tied near by. A little landing place, too, should be built. If the pond is near another farm, it is fun to build a bridge across.

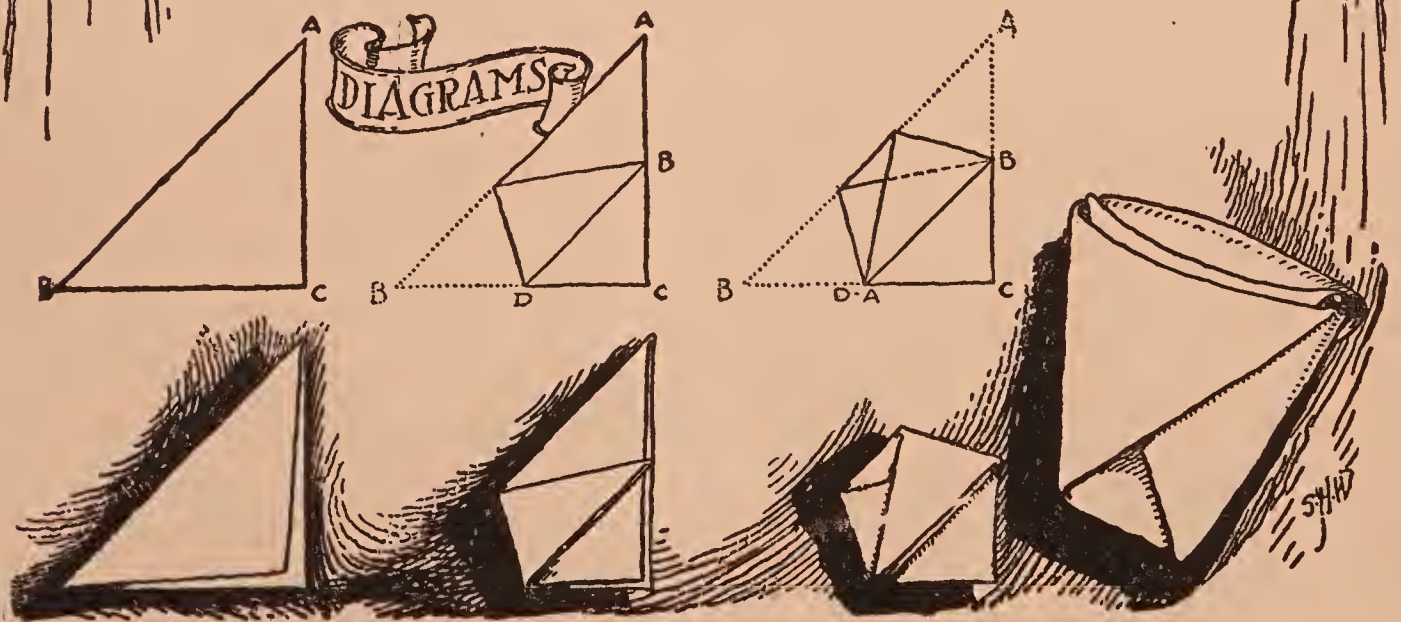
Lots of things for the farm can be made out of strawberry boxes or cigar boxes. A tall glass bottle or jar can be buried to hold water in the well. Many wagons are needed on a farm to haul things in. A flat board three by six inches only needs four wooden spools underneath and a string to pull it!



A DRINKING CUP EASILY MADE

WHY bother with taking a glass or cup with you to school, on a picnic, or any other place, when you can make a paper cup in one minute that does not have to be washed or carried about? The sanitary drinking cup, so widely recommended, can be made in less time than it would take to hunt through a grip or basket for a cup.

A piece of paper about eight inches square is all that you need. Wax paper or letter paper, in fact, any paper that is not too thin, will answer the purpose. Fold paper to form a triangle as shown in the illustration. Find the middle points of lines AC and BC. Take lower corner B and fold it over to the point half way between A and C, making the new edge BD parallel to the long edge of the triangle. Take the corresponding corner A and fold it in the same way to the point half way between B and C. Now turn one of the corners at C into the little pocket made by folding the other corners over as you have already done. Fold the other corner down on the other side and your cup is made.



SAND COLORING

SAND coloring is good sport and keeps little hands busy in both sunny and rainy weather. This is how to do it.

Choose fine white sand, sifting, if necessary, to make it perfectly clean. Use Easter egg dyes. Dissolve them in water and pour a little of the dye on a pan of sand. Stir until the dye and the sand are thoroughly mixed, then let it dry. The result is wonderful colored sand. By mixing the dyes and using more or less water, one can make almost any shade or color desired and it is great fun to experiment with the mixtures.

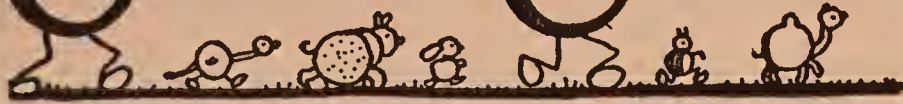
Do the dyeing out of doors and keep the colored sand carefully separated in pans and boxes ready to fill in glass bottles.

The next rainy day, plan to fill the bottles, as mother will probably allow you to bring the clean sand into the house. Use a small funnel, one made of paper will do, and put the sand into the bottles in layers or patterns. Beautiful color combinations and many pretty designs may be made, and one may even make flower designs and Indian patterns by careful work. Sometimes a solid color is found more attractive.

After the bottles are filled, cork them tightly. A large pretty one with a ribbon about its neck would make a lovely door stop for Mother's bedroom door, and a cold-cream jar filled with rainbow colors would make a nice paper-weight for Daddy's desk.

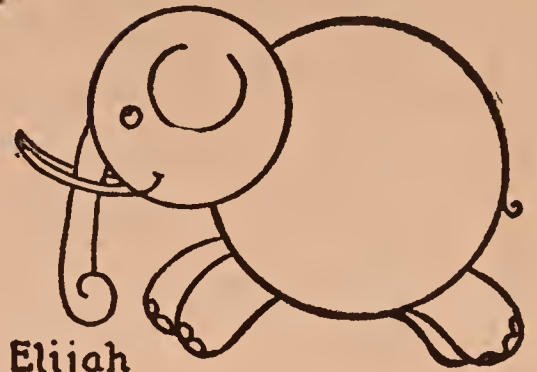


CIRCLE CIRCUS FOLKS



WHEN it rains or snows and you can't go outdoors, you will like this idea for a circus to be held on the big table where mother lets you cut out and paint. All you need is white cardboard or stiff paper, a compass or something to make circles of different sizes—a dollar, a penny, and a quarter will do, or tops from baking-powder cans of assorted sizes—and a box of wax crayons, pencils, and a ruler. Your animals' heads and bodies must be circles or parts of circles. They may be colored in all the colors of the rainbow, if you wish. If you cannot think of enough real animals, invent some, like a Walipotimus, which has green and white stripes down its back, and drinks English breakfast tea.

The animals may be placed in cages, with bars wide apart, cut from brown wrapping paper. Here are a few of the circle circus folk to give you an idea how they are made.



Elijah
Elephant



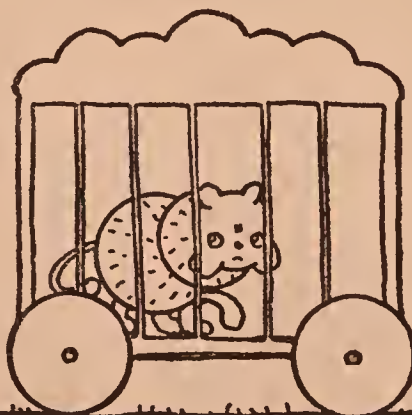
Tommy Tiger



Grace
Giraffe



Edith
Octopus



Chester
Chicken



The CRINKLY BATH BABY

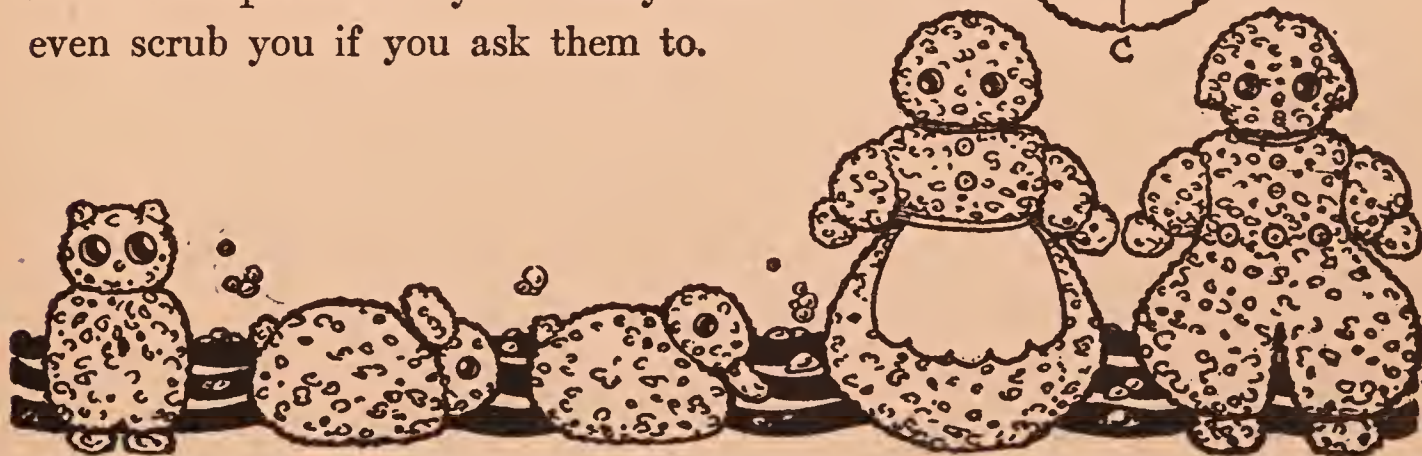
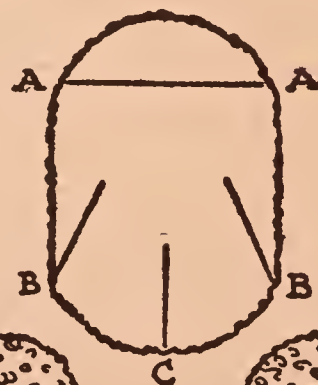
WHO would like to have a jolly rubber bath baby swimming around in his bath? You all want one? Very well, we can make one in half an hour if there is a brown rubber bath sponge—the crinkly kind—in your bathroom. If not, perhaps Mother will let you buy one at the drug store. They do not cost much.

As you hold the sponge in your hand, wrap a string very tightly around the top of it at point A, as shown in the drawing. This will draw in the neck and form the head. Two black shoe buttons, with a spot of white oil paint on each one, can be sewed on for eyes, and the head is finished.

Make two cuts in the sponge at points marked B. The two little pieces will fly out, and when tied at the top and in the middle with string, will make very fine arms. The rubber will bulge out over the string and hide it. This little lady wears a rubber apron cut from an old water bottle or bathing cap. The apron strings are sewed in the back. If you do not find something for the apron, you may sew tiny buttons down the front of the dress.

The little Dutch boy is made the same way except that his hair is cut Dutch fashion. The line C is cut, and the ends of the legs tied with string to make feet. This boy wears a leather belt or a row of small buttons to show where his trousers join his waist.

Now the bath babies are ready to swim and splash with you. They will even scrub you if you ask them to.



MAKING A PORCH FOR THE DOLLS



WHEN the weather is warm the dolls would like a cool place where they may enjoy the open air like grown-ups. A corner of the family porch, or a little nook in the garden under a tree or in a summer house is a good place to choose for the doll's porch.

To make it comfortable it should be furnished with chairs, tables and a hammock. On the floor or ground place a rug. There are lots of ways to make a doll's pretty porch rug. One is to cut a piece of burlap nine by twelve inches square and fringe it all around. If the burlap is tan color, to make it brighter buttonhole-stitch the edges all around with red and green wool yarn. To make it look like the newest kind of rugs on grown-up porches take a green crayon and make a checkerboard plaid in inch squares. Another cosy rug is made by braiding three strips of cloth an inch wide together and then sewing them around and around into a neat oval mat. Either cotton or wool rags make a fine braided rag rug. Pretty colors to braid together are green and white, which is cool-looking in summer, or such combinations as blue and yellow, or pink, green and white. If you have some raffia, this, too, can be braided into a neat rug. Or, if you prefer, several small rugs, instead of a large one, can be used on the dolls' porch.

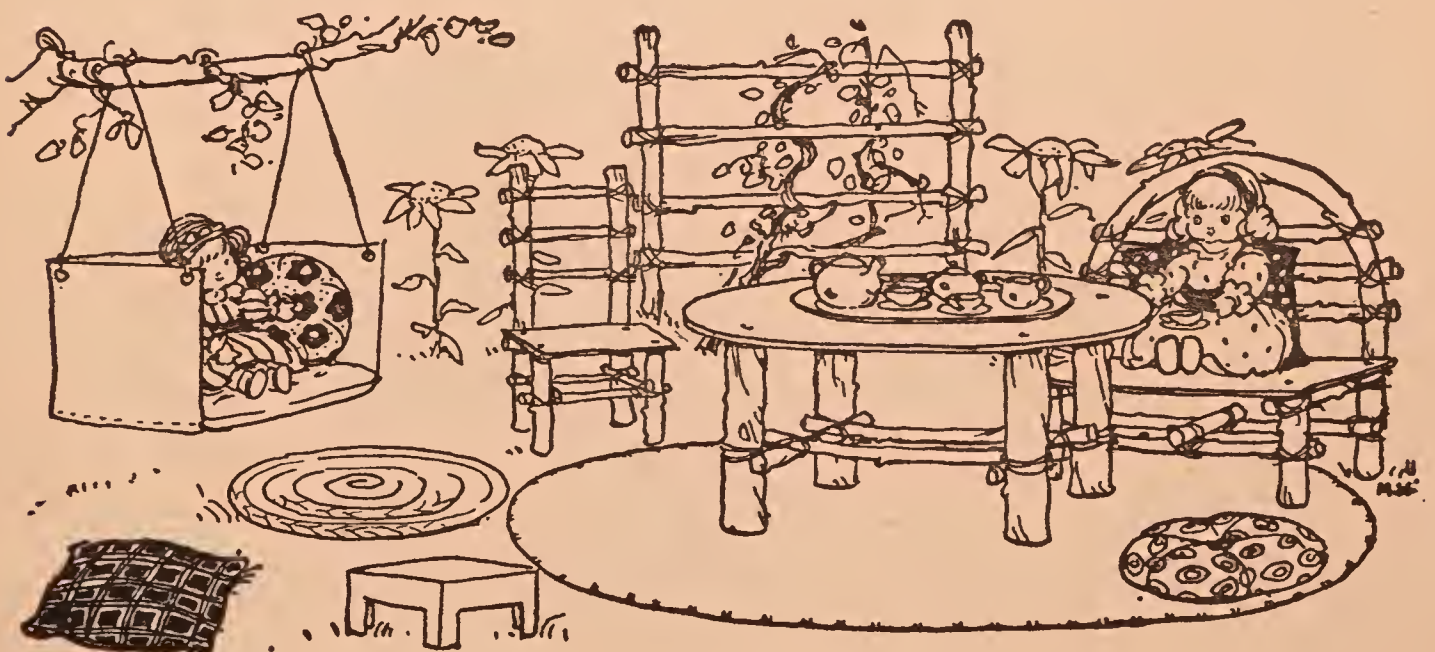
The chairs can be made out of cardboard or wooden strawberry boxes, or, best of all, out of twigs and branches, twisted, tied or glued together. When little dry twigs of trees are used they make rustic furniture that looks like the kind grown-ups use in gardens. Strong brown string or fine wire wound tightly will hold the twigs together firmly and will not show. The seats of the chairs and the table tops can be woven of very slender twigs in a checkered pattern, or they can be cut out of cardboard.

To make the chairs comfortable and the porch cosy, be sure to make plenty of pretty sofa cushions. Red and white checked gingham pillows are very stylish. But burlap, silk and other scraps will make a variety. A

good size to make these pillows is two inches square, but oblong and round pillows are very smart. Stuff them with rags, tissue paper or grass. Sofa pillows, too, are needed for the hammock.

There are several ways to make the hammock, and it should be hung so securely that the dolls will not fall out. You can choose between making a couch hammock or the kind that curves down in the middle. To make a couch hammock, first make a large, comfortable pad measuring eight inches long and four inches wide. Use two pieces of strong cloth the same size and sew them together like a pillow. Stuff lightly, slip in a piece of cardboard the same size to keep the hammock seat from sagging in the middle. After it is all sewed up, take a darning needle and with colored string tack here and there and tie in a double knot as you would in a mattress. The seat is now done. To make the back and sides of the couch hammock, take a double thickness of the cloth sixteen inches long and sew around three sides. The hammock is all ready to hang up then, if you tie strong string onto the four corners and find a good branch of a tree to swing it from.

The other kind of hammock is easier to make: Cut a strip of burlap, cretonne, canvas or straw matting eight inches long and four inches wide. If you use matting, overcast the ends with raffia, using a strong darning needle. If the hammock is cut out of cloth, hem it neatly all around. Next, tie in four or five pieces of strong string at equal distances on each end. Cut them off an inch and a half long and tie together fan-shaped. The hammock is then ready to be hung up.





SNOW PLAY

IT IS great fun to roll about in the snow, to make snow men and to throw snowballs. Such plays grow tiresome after a while and you want new ones. However, there are many other things clever

boys and girls can do with snow. Perhaps you have never heard about them.

Nearly every one knows how to roll up a big ball when the snow is just moist enough to stick together. One such ball is worth looking at. A whole row of them out in your front yard is a sight to make people stare as they pass by! When you have made a whole row, you can change them into other things if you want to.

A tunnel can be made through one of the largest of these balls by scooping out a hole from one side to the other. With two people working, one on each side, it is quickly done.

Another thing you can do with a big ball is to make a chair that you can really sit in. With your shovel, scoop out the seat and shape the arms and back. When it is finished it will look exactly like a snow-queen's throne.

If snowballs are made all the same size they are fine for building material. You can lay them one on top of the other and make houses, bridges and towers, just as you do with building blocks. The best of it is, that these snow-blocks will not bother you by tumbling down as the wooden blocks do. Since they stay in place, you can build bigger and better things with them.

A capital game for several children working together is to build an igloo. That is the name of the house



the Eskimo lives in.* It is made of large square chunks of snow packed together. When there is a snow crust you can build with squares. Otherwise use big snowballs for bricks. You begin by drawing a circle and then you build up a wall of snow on that. As your wall gets higher, you slope it inward



toward the center so that it finally closes together at the top in the shape of a dome. Make a little opening at the bottom just large enough to crawl through, and cut out another opening higher up to let in light.

In winter time you can play bakery out of doors, filling your counter with the most lovely looking cakes made from snow. Pack the snow into all the molds and pans you can find and then turn them out. You can decorate these snow cakes and make them look very pretty, indeed.

But the greatest fun of all is to put a *face* on every tree. On the trunk of the tree stick two balls of snow for eyes and another ball for a nose. Then, with a ridge of snow, shape a good-natured, wide mouth that turns up at the corners just like the mouth of a pumpkin at Hallowe'en. The tree trunks are so wide that these jolly white faces just *stare* and *grin* as if the trees were alive and laughing.

* If you ever have a chance to see that wonderful film, "Nanook of the North," do not miss it.





SNOW ICE-CREAM



DID you ever eat ice-cream made from new-fallen snow? If you have not, watch for the next snow storm. Then ask Mother to make some for you or to let you make it yourself.

The snow must be of large, soft flakes, not the least bit icy. You must use it as soon as it falls, before any little specks of dirt can get into it.

Have everything ready before you begin. That's the way to do a good piece of work. Place on the table:

A large bowl	A teaspoon	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
A measuring cup	An egg-beater	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
A tablespoon	1 egg	1 tsp. vanilla

Break one egg into the bowl and beat till it foams beautifully.

Then put in one-half cup of sugar and beat some more.

Now take out the egg-beater and rinse it. You are finished with it.

Pour into the bowl one-quarter cup of milk taken off the top of the bottle and one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Stir this in with the egg, using the tablespoon.

Now some one must go outdoors to get snow. Get a big pan full, from a nice, smooth, clean place. As soon as it comes into the house, and before it can melt, begin putting large spoonfuls of the snow into the bowl. Keep stirring it in until the ice-cream is thick. It must be eaten quickly. You must expect it to be softer than if it were made in a freezer. It will taste perfectly delicious, however, and it will be *your* ice-cream.

SUGAR



The RAINY DAY RULE

BARBARA climbed up on a chair so that she could talk into the telephone. "Aunt Betty," she called, "this is the third rainy day this week, and I don't know what to do with myself. Do you know any new games I could play alone?"

It was some time before Aunt Betty answered. "Yes," she said at last. "Yesterday, when I saw little lame Jerry at the hospital, I thought of a new game for you."

"Oh, tell me what it is," said Barbara, jumping up and down on her chair.

"Get some old magazines," continued her aunt, "and look over the pictures very carefully. When you find a fairly good-sized one that you like, cut it out and paste it on a piece of stiff paper or pasteboard and let it dry under a weight. With a ruler and pencil mark it out in squares and diamonds. When you have divided it into a great many parts, cut along your pencil marks and if you do it carefully, you'll have as fine a picture puzzle as you could buy."

"Oh, I think that's lots of fun," cried Barbara excitedly.

"And," continued Aunt Betty, "when you're tired of putting it together, write the name of the picture on an envelope, put the picture inside and send it to some little boy or girl like Jerry."

"I'll make some puzzles right away," said Barbara. "You think of such fine things to do, Aunt Betty."

"That's easy enough when you go by my rainy day rule," laughed Aunt Betty. "Listen carefully and I'll tell you what it is."

*There's never a time when there's nothing to do
For some one who isn't so lucky as you.
Just look all about you, you'll soon find a way
To shorten the dullest and longest wet day.*

Follow that rule, Barbara dear, and good luck with the puzzles! Good-bye."



A SANDPILE BEACH

BETTY was feeling disappointed because her father had gone to the beach that afternoon and, as it was a business trip, had decided not to take her.

"There's not much fun here with this old sand pile," she said to Jane, her playmate, who was with her in the backyard.

"I know!" answered Jane, "let's make it into a beach!"

"That would be fun. But how shall we do it?"

"Oh, make it look just like a real beach, and then we can get our dolls and let them have fun, too."

"First we must make the ocean!" exclaimed Betty. "But, oh dear! Mother doesn't like me to play with water or the hose in the afternoon when I have on a clean dress."

"I'll tell you," said Jane, "let's get a sheet of blue or green paper that we can pretend is the ocean. Maybe I can get that big piece of blotting-paper left over from our writing-desk!"

She ran home, and soon brought it back.

In the meantime, Betty had been working busily in the sand pile. She had a large flat place scraped away with her shovel.

"I'll put the ocean right there," said Jane, as pleased as could be, Betty helped her smooth out the blotting-paper.

"Now we must make a 'shore line,'" said Betty. With her hands she curved the sand away from the edge of the green blotter to look just the way the shore line does when the ocean washes away the sand along the coast.

Jane was making a very real beach, slanting upward from the ocean. First it was very smooth, and then she made it soft where the people walked a lot.

"I know what we can do!" exclaimed Betty. "Let's make tents and awnings and parasols for the people to sit under!" She ran into the house, and in a few minutes came out with a handful of odds and ends of bright colored paper.

"Oh, the orange crêpe paper is just what we need for an awning," said Jane. "But I'm going to make some black stripes on it with a crayon." She did this, frilled the edge of the crêpe paper by pulling it gently between her thumb and forefinger, and then stuck the four corners of the awning onto four sticks standing up in the sand.

Betty made a lot of pretty awnings, too. One was cut out of a piece of stiff gray paper (from an advertising book cover) in the shape of a circle. She stuck this on a strong stick and it made a good beach umbrella.

When Jimmy, the boy who lived next door, heard the girls talking and laughing, he came over. "Say, that's a fine beach you have!" he exclaimed, "But you ought to have some boats on the ocean!"

"Make us some!" said Jane.

"I'll not have time to whittle one out of wood, now," answered Jimmy, "but I can fold up some out of paper."

Betty took the black crayon and printed names on the sides of the boats just the way sea captains name their ships. One was the *Betty Jane*; another was *Jimmy*, and a third she named *Frolic*.

"Let's have that for a sailboat," suggested Jane. She made a sail out of tissue paper and pinned it on the *Frolic*.

Just then Betty's father came home. What do you suppose he brought? A box of pebbles and sea shells!

"Now we can have a real beach!" they all exclaimed. Then they scattered the pebbles and shells all over the pretty beach they had made in the sand pile.



PLAYING BAKERY



I DON'T think it's much fun to make mud pies, do you?" Betty asked Jane one morning when they were playing together in the back yard.

"I'll tell you what let's do," said Jane, "let's have a bakery with the sand-pile."

"And make all kinds of things to sell?" asked Betty. "Oh, let's!"

She hunted around and found all the dishes, tin cans and flower-pots she could, to use for mixing-bowls and molds.

"I'm going to make cookies," said Jane. "But first let's have some show-cases and counters to make our things look attractive for customers."

"Yes, if we make the front of the sand-pile into a set of steps, they will look like shelves, and we can use the sand back of them for our cooking." Betty moistened the sand with a little water, and then, with a stick, smoothed the sand into four steps about a foot wide, and with a shingle cut them as neatly as could be.

Jane put half a dozen cookies on the very first shelf.

"What kind are they?" asked Betty.

"Raisin," said Jane, laughing, "but I forgot the raisins." Under the morning-glory vines of the back porch were lots of little round, black seeds that had dropped off, and Jane hurried to get some to sprinkle on her cookies, pretending they were raisins.



"Everybody loves doughnuts," said Betty, who was busy with a spoon mixing some mud in a pail. "I'm going to make the best kind—sugar doughnuts." With her hands she shaped a batch of doughnuts and put them on the second shelf. Then she sprinkled them lightly with dry sand, and they looked exactly as if they were covered with sugar.

"Next, I'll make a sand layer cake," Betty said, "if you'll frost it."

Jane mixed up a chocolate frosting out of mud, while Betty made a large, round sand cake.

"Put the frosting on with a spoon, Jane, and I'll put the second layer on then."

"It's such a fine cake it would be lovely for a birthday party," replied Jane. Just then a customer came to the bakery. It was Jimmy, the boy next door.

"What will you have?" asked Betty.

"A custard pie!" exclaimed Jimmy. "My kingdom for a custard pie!"

"Oh," said Jane, "we're very sorry, but we are out of that just now. Would a chocolate cake do?"

"Oh, I like pie best," said Jimmy.

"Then," exclaimed Betty, "we'll make you a special pie to order. It will be a cocoanut custard pie. It's going to be our Saturday morning special." She mixed it up, and then got some daisy petals, which she sprinkled all through the pie. This made it look just as if it were filled with shredded cocoanut.

Jane was finishing the chocolate layer cake. She made it into a birthday cake by putting a wreath of flowers around it and printing on top of it, with tiny pebbles, the year in which it was made.



MUSHROOM DESIGNS



MUSHROOMS and their cousins and brothers are not good things for small boys and girls to handle. You should *never* touch any member of the mushroom family growing in the woods or fields unless Mother or Father or some one much older than you says it is safe to do so. If they are wise, they will look at it very carefully before they let you go near it.

Sometime when you are walking in the woods and fields with Mother or Father or Teacher, get them to show you some mushrooms that are not dangerous. Pull these by the stems very gently. Be extremely careful not to hurt the top or cap. Carry them home and place them in a safe place where they will not get broken. The members of the mushroom family are delicate and fragile and will not stand rough handling.

To make the designs: Get a piece of clean white paper, it must be very smooth, and pin it to the table, over the cloth. Now take a mushroom and with a knife cut off the stem just level with the bottom of the cap. Be, oh, very careful not to touch the bottom of the cap. Lay the cap, bottom down, on the paper and cover it with a tumbler. The paper should be

much larger than the mushroom and tumbler. In about five or six hours lift the glass off. Be very careful not to move the mushroom. When you have taken the glass off gently, lift the mushroom most carefully. Lift it straight up from the paper.

What a wonderful design you will see on the paper! The design is made by the small seeds or spores which fall from the bottom of the cap to the paper.

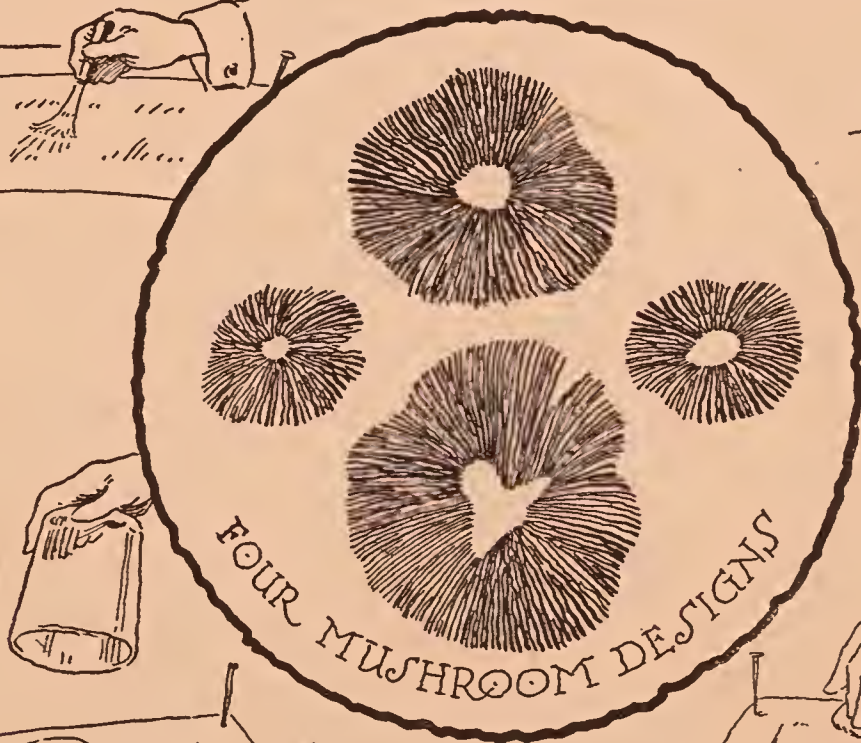
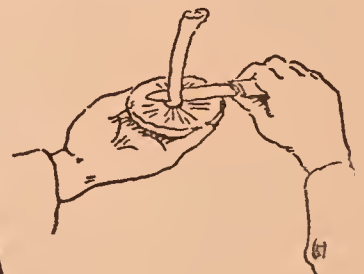
But this pretty design will not last. If you breathe hard upon the paper it will soon be gone. But there is a way to make these tiny seeds which make up the design, stick to the paper: Before you place the cap on the paper, take your mucilage and brush and paint the paper with the mucilage. Then let it dry. After the paper has dried, do just as before; place the cap on the paper, mucilage side up, then place the tumbler over the cap.

You can make a wonderful and beautiful collection of these designs if you do just as I have told you.

1. FASTEN PAPER DOWN & PAINT WITH MUCILAGE.



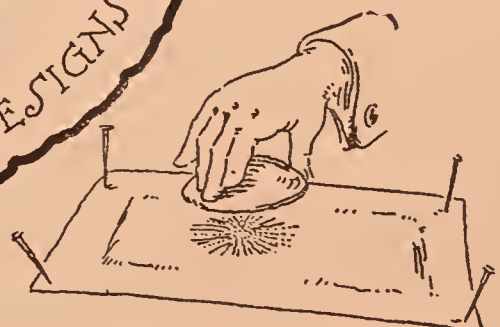
2. CUT OFF STEM LEVEL WITH CAP DO NOT TOUCH BOTTOM OF CAP



3. LAY CAP, BOTTOM DOWN, AND COVER WITH TUMBLER.



4. LIFT MUSHROOM STRAIGHT UP - BE VERY CAREFUL.





BOXES FOR CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS presents are much more attractive if they are packed in pretty boxes, and a decorated box may be a gift in itself, especially if it is filled with sugared pop-corn, or nut kernels, or simple candy that you yourself can make. Perhaps Mother has been saving boxes, but if she hasn't, you can get the sort you want by asking the druggist or the little store at the corner. They throw them away every day. You would be wise to begin collecting them at once, for at Christmas everybody wants them.

For a little gift, like a pen-wiper, or a doll's hat, or a little pincushion, one of the boxes in which sundaes are sent home is just the thing. They are tan in color, and sometimes they are lined with paraffin, but the outside takes water-color or paste very well indeed.

You have often looked at the lovely colored advertisements in the magazines and wished there were something else you could do with them besides make scrap-books. Now you can use them all.

Fit a piece of plain paper tightly around the top of the sundae box, pushing it in place so that it will be the exact size, and, using it for a pattern, draw a pencil line around a picture that fits in the circle. Spread your paste evenly all over the back of the picture, and put it on the lid of the box, taking care not to get paste anywhere on the picture.

From the same picture, or perhaps another with the same coloring, you can cut a long strip for the side of the box, and another little narrow strip for the side of the cover. The strip on the box side must be pasted on very carefully so that the lid will fit over it. If that is too hard, you may paint the box with water-colors, or, dissolving in a bowl a little of the dye that Mother uses to tint her waists, dip both cover and box before you put the picture on top,

PICTURE CUT TO FIT LID OF BOX



PICTURE READY TO PASTE AROUND BOX

making it a lovely green, pink, or purple.

The little boxes that you get at the drug-gists for a few cents, that slip into their covers like a drawer, make charming little gift boxes. Take four, put two side by side, and two on top of them, and bind them together with a picture that will go around all four. After you have found eight little pictures for the ends of the boxes, put on a pretty button or a little twist of ribbon for a handle.



You might put a different thing in each box. An inch wide ribbon around your four boxes is attractive. You might make this gift for Mother's desk to hold four kinds of stamps.

Long ice-cream-soda boxes make pretty vases for Christmas flowers, and can be depended upon to hold water long enough to present the gift. But they will contain a milk or an olive bottle and be considered as a regular vase. These, too, may be covered with a picture or painted with water-color.

Perhaps you will know how to make some designs for your box covers yourself. They may be original, or you may copy simple pictures from books or magazines. Pictures of flowers or birds will be lovely. When you have your design, trace it on a box, repeating it if necessary, and then paint it. You may leave the box tan or white and color the background, or you may paint the silhouette one color and the background another. The little Japanese stencils that you can get at the ten cent store make very pretty designs on box sides and covers.

Grown up people cover their boxes with wall-paper, and there is no reason why you should not do the same thing.

The colored pictures in the magazines that have pretty colors but are not suitable for using as box covering may be made into cornucopias and Christmas tree boxes. Take two pictures with contrasting colors, cut them as the mats you weave in kindergarten are cut, and weave them the same way. They will paste into a cornucopia that is prettier than anything you can buy. These mats, carefully woven, will make variegated patterns for your boxes, too.

HOW TO BUILD A CHRISTMAS CRÈCHE



A CRÈCHE (or cradle) in Italy or France takes the place of our Christmas tree, but it may be built by any American child in the playroom or in a corner of the living-room. It will make very real and vivid the tender beauty of Christmas.

On a small, low table, puff and crinkle stiff brown paper into a rocky hillside about Bethlehem. Fill the hollows with bits of rock and moss. Daub mucilage on the high, round surfaces, and dust with flour or silver snow. Plant a quantity of little trees—firs and evergreens. Scatter a few toy sheep wherever there is a bit of pasturage. (Fifteen cent celluloid sheep were all I found in the shops, but they do very well with scraps of cotton or wool glued to their backs. Bits of sponge, colored green, make good shrubs and trees.)

At the foot of this hill, make out of a cardboard box, a shelter with straw roof, or a stable. Use a pasteboard box for a manger. Be sure that its back legs are longer than those in front, so that it tips forward. Plant around with holly and mistletoe. Fill the manger with hay, and lay in it a tiny Christ-child—the smallest baby doll you can find. Behind Him place the ox and the ass “to warm Him with their breath through the cold night.” (Twenty-five cent celluloid animals are well colored and lifelike.)

Next, dress small ten or fifteen cent china dolls; the Virgin





Mary, in white dress, blue mantle and white veil over her dark hair; Joseph in dark striped coat or mantle; the three Wise Men with bits of rich tapestry or brocade or satin for their trains and mantles, and gold crowns; shepherds in brown smocks and hoods, with staves.

Then group these personages about the manger. First, "Mary Mother Milde" on the right, Joseph on the left, the wondering shepherds at right foreground, a sheep following down the path close on their heels, and in the left foreground, the three Kings. For the arrangement of the groups any great painting of the nativity may be followed. Perry picture prints of Corregio, Raphael and Memling are easily obtainable, or mounted prints can be studied in the Public Library.

The sheep will stand in the crevices, or with forelegs stuck through the paper hill, heads bent forward for grazing. All the other figures and the ox and the ass will stand in any pose desired, if their feet are firmly planted in small 3x3 squares of corrugated cardboard, hidden by moss or hay.

Hang a tiny star to the top of the stable, and if there is room, a shining angel in white. Small tin boxes, hidden by greens and holly, and stood up on end, may conceal small electric Christmas-tree lights. These may be lighted for the first time on Christmas eve with a carol, "Holy Night, Silent Night," sung by the entire family. Thus the crèche will be enjoyed by young and old alike, and on Twelfth night or Epiphany, may be carefully folded away for another year.



THINGS YOU CAN MAKE

for the CHRISTMAS TREE

IF YOU want to make pretty ornaments to hang on the Christmas tree, save up all the silver paper, colored tissue, and crêpe paper that you can.

Every Christmas tree should have a star fastened at the top to represent the Star of Bethlehem that guided the Three Wise Men to the Bethlehem manger. To make a five-pointed star, follow Betsy Ross's plan: Fold a square of paper once (Fig. 1). Make another fold at the dotted line shown in Fig. 2, being sure that it begins exactly in the center of the fold (Fig. 3). Fold over corner (Fig. 4). One more fold makes it look like Fig. 5. With one diagonal snip of your scissors (Fig. 6) you will make a five-pointed star (Fig. 7). Experiment until your pattern is symmetrical and of the right size, then make your star from stiff cardboard. Paste a piece of silver paper or gold, if you have it, on both sides of the cardboard star. Be careful to make it smooth and neat. When the silver paper has dried, you can

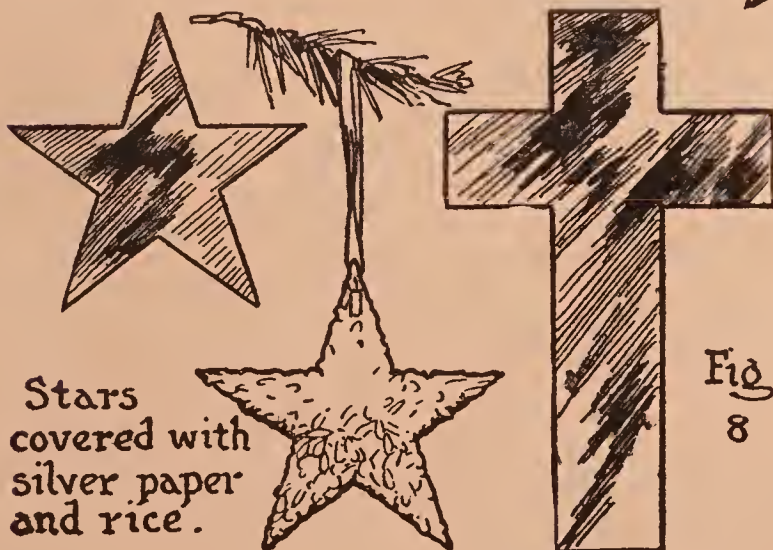
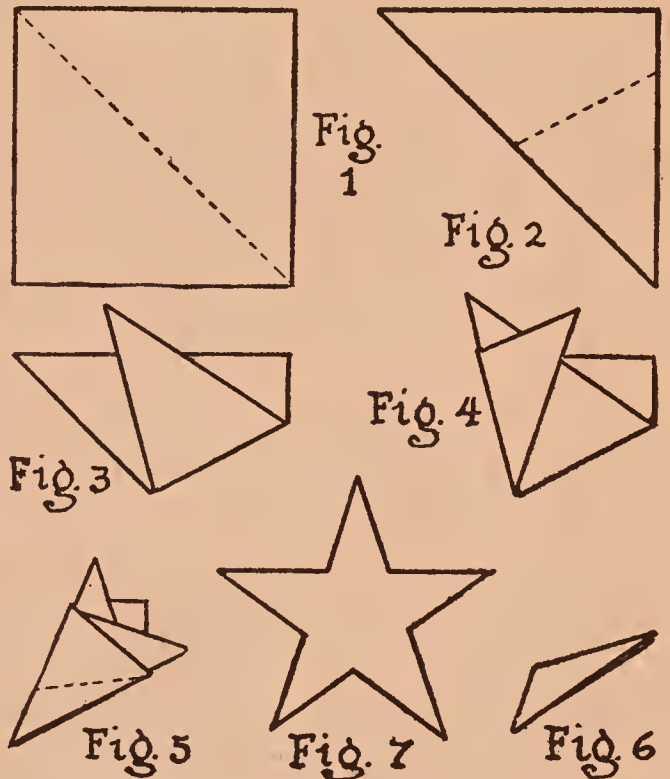
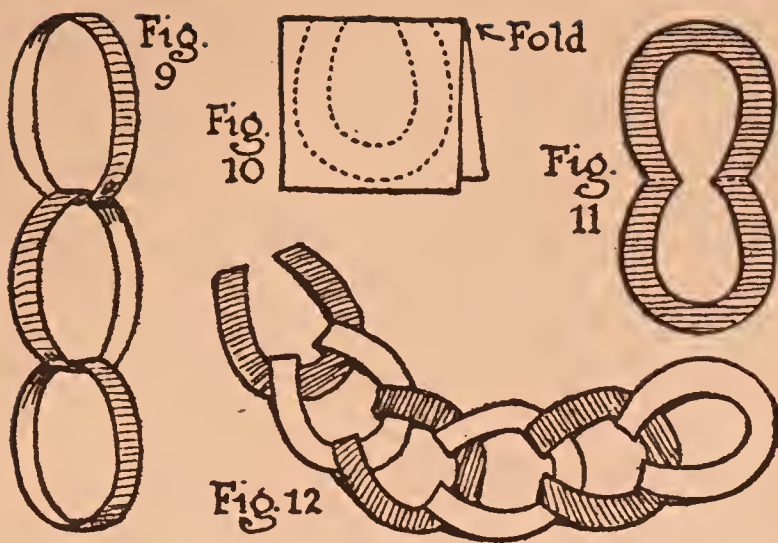


Fig. 8

run a fine wire or thread through one of the star points about one-half inch from the point. This will serve to fasten it to the top of the Christmas tree.

Another pretty star is made by the same pattern and also cut out of stiff cardboard. Brush



one side lightly with glue and then sprinkle it thickly with rice that has not been cooked. Let this dry carefully for half a day, and then treat the other side in the same way. This looks well tied on the Christmas tree with a piece of red baby ribbon.

A cross, too, can be made from cardboard cut like Fig. 8. Cover it either with rice or with silver paper.

Nearly all Christmas trees are trimmed with chains. If you do not use lighted candles, you can trim yours with pretty paper chains. Any kind of colored paper makes a simple loop chain like Fig. 9. Cut each loop out of paper in a size that measures four inches long and one-half inch wide. Paste the ends together neatly and join the loops as in the picture. Two colors like pink and green, or red and green, are very pretty to use in these chains. How long is yours going to be? If it is a very long chain, you can fasten it at the top of the tree and wind it around and around the tree until you reach the floor!

Another way to make a chain is to fold colored paper or wall paper like Fig. 10, and cut where the dotted lines indicate. Fig. 11 is the loop opened. Slip one loop into the other like Fig. 12 and make more loops for a chain as long as you choose.

A Hawaiian leis, made of red crêpe paper, is a very pretty chain to make with needle and thread. When it is done, it looks like a solid rope of rosettes! Take a fine needle with an eye big enough to hold No. 36 spool cotton and gather right through the middle of the strip of crêpe paper an inch

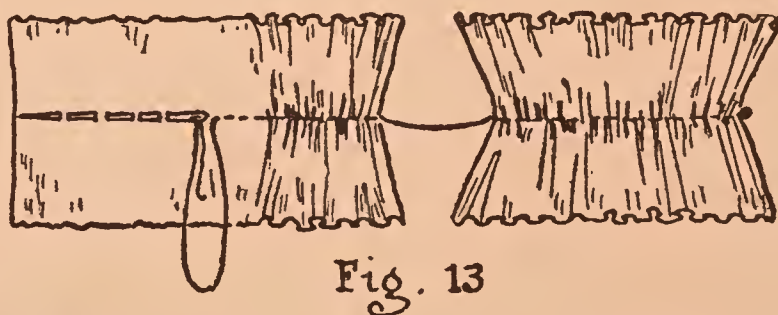




Fig. 15

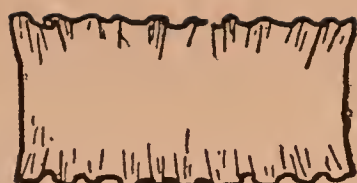


Fig. 16



Fig. 17

and a half wide just as shown in Fig. 13. After you have finished one strip and pulled up the gathers loosely, cut another strip and join it right on the same thread which should be at least a yard long. Keep on doing this until you have a long thread covered with gathered crêpe paper. Then fasten your thread by winding it over a little wad of paper. Turn the gathers around the thread exactly as if you were turning a screw, and it will look like a rosette as shown at the end of Fig. 14. When the leis is made

into a thick rope, draw the thread tightly and fasten it again. The leis, which the Hawaiians pronounce like "lay-ee," can then be hung on the tree.

Every Christmas tree should have some candy hung upon it and some little baskets will be convenient to put the candy in. Save all the little boxes you can, for these make a good foundation for baskets. A round box should have a handle made of braided red and green crêpe paper. Sew this tightly to each side of the box (Fig. 15). Then paste on a strip of crêpe paper as in Fig. 16. Frill the edges of the crêpe by pulling it gently between the thumb and forefinger. If you have some Christmas seals or tiny gold stars, paste these on top of the crêpe paper for extra pretty trimming. Your tree will be quite as pretty as though it were trimmed with store ornaments, and it will be much more original.



ALFIE ELF'S LITTLE HOUSE

Mr. Alfie Elf, as you know, was a very great traveler. He went all over the world, North, South, East and West, and when there was no more world to see, he decided to settle down and build himself a home.

So he got some peas and soaked them in water until they were quite soft. Then he gathered reeds by the brook; and with the reeds and the peas, he built himself a lovely house and a well with a fence around it and a little bridge in front. Here on this page are his building plans which tell you just how he did it.

Now, Children, since you know how Mr. Elf built his house, you, too, can get some peas and soak them in water until they are quite soft. Instead of Mr. Elf's reeds you can use toothpicks. Then you can cut some bright paper for the roof and the walks. If you follow the plans carefully, your finished model of Mr. Elf's house will look like the one on the following page. But remember to let it dry so that it will become very hard and firm. Some day, perhaps, a little homeless Elf will see it and like it so well that he will come to live in it.

THE
STEPS

FOLD
A "FAN"
AND STICK
A PICK EACH
THROUGH EACH
SIDE

THE
BRIDGE

CARDBOARD

THIS SHOWS
THE UNDER
SIDE OF THE
BRIDGE. SEE
THE HOLES
THAT HOLD
THE RAILING.

THE WELL

THIS SHOWS HOW
TO PUT THREE
PEAS ON HALF A PICK
TO MAKE THE SIDES
OF THE LITTLE WELL
OF THE ALFIE
ELF.

THE
FENCE

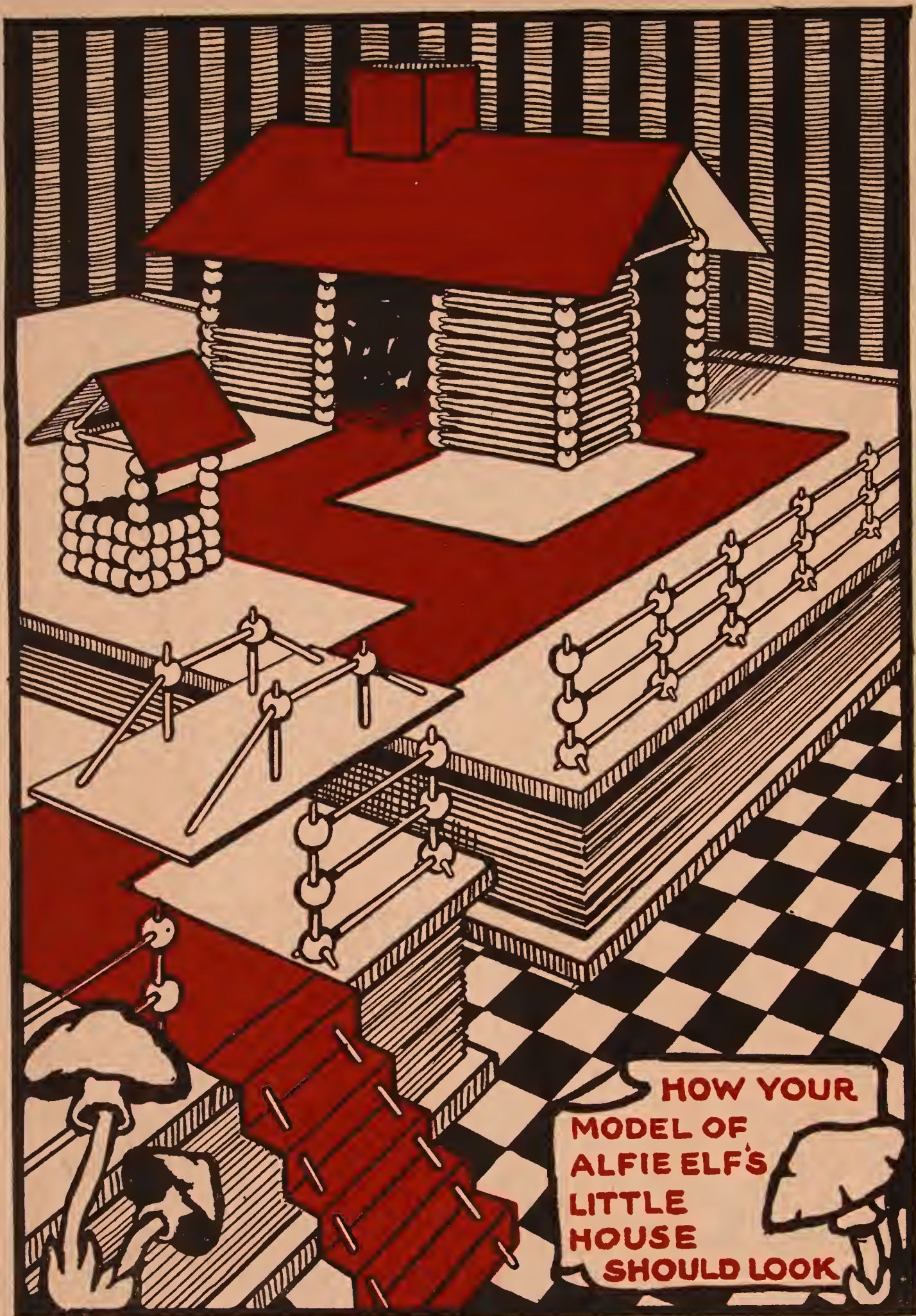
MAKE
LITTLE
LEGS TO
HOLD UP
THE FENCE
WITH SHORT
PIECES

CHIMNEY

HOW TO
CUT AND
FOLD IT.

THE
HOUSE

USE TWO
PICKS BETWEEN
EACH PEAS - MAKE
ALL FOUR SIDES OF
THE HOUSE BEFORE
YOU PUT ON THE
ROOF FRAME



ALFIE ELF'S FRIENDS

NOW that you have such a cozy little house you will want to find some tenants for it. Alfie Elf will teach you how to make some people to live in your house.

This is the way Alfie discovered how to make them: When he had finished his house, he found that he had no neighbors for miles and miles. That would never do, for elves above all things like to have their friends near them. But no matter how hard he tried, he couldn't persuade any of his friends to move near him. They were all perfectly contented where they were. But Alfie didn't give up. "No Sir-ee," said he, "I'll *make* some friends." Then he went down to the brook and got some more reeds; and with some of the peas which he had left over from his house and some corks, he set to work. Before you could say Jack Sprat he had the finest, jolliest lot of friends you would ever expect to see. At first they couldn't move, but Alfie looked up a charm in his Book of Magic, and after he did the charm over them, they all jumped up and began to play, and to have the most happy time you ever heard of.

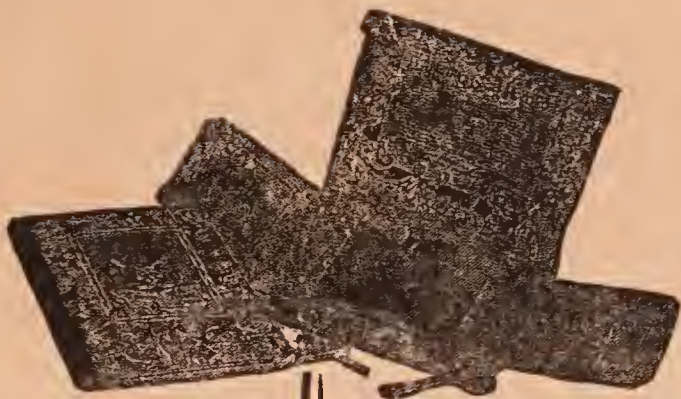


B. WRIGHT.

These pictures show just how the little men were made. Soak some peas until they are soft, just as you did for Alfie's house, and with these and some tooth picks and corks you can make some little men (and little women, too). For the feet you may use peas which are split in two, so they will rest flat, and do the same with the hands. The pictures show just how. Each little man may have a cane to help him stand up. A round disk of cardboard glued to the small end of a cork will make as good a top hat as a cork man could ask for. As for Mrs. Cork, give her a skirt of colored paper, and put a fine paper feather on her hat. Paste a coat of colored paper on Mr. Cork, and with your paints draw buttons on the coats, and make a face for each of them. If you can't draw a face, you may cut one from a paper, and paste it on the cork head. Of course your little men will not be able to move like Alfie Elf's, because you don't know the charm, but you can make believe that they do and have fine times, I am sure.

G. BRADLEIGH WRIGHT





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TRAVEL DAYS
CONVALESCENT
DAYS
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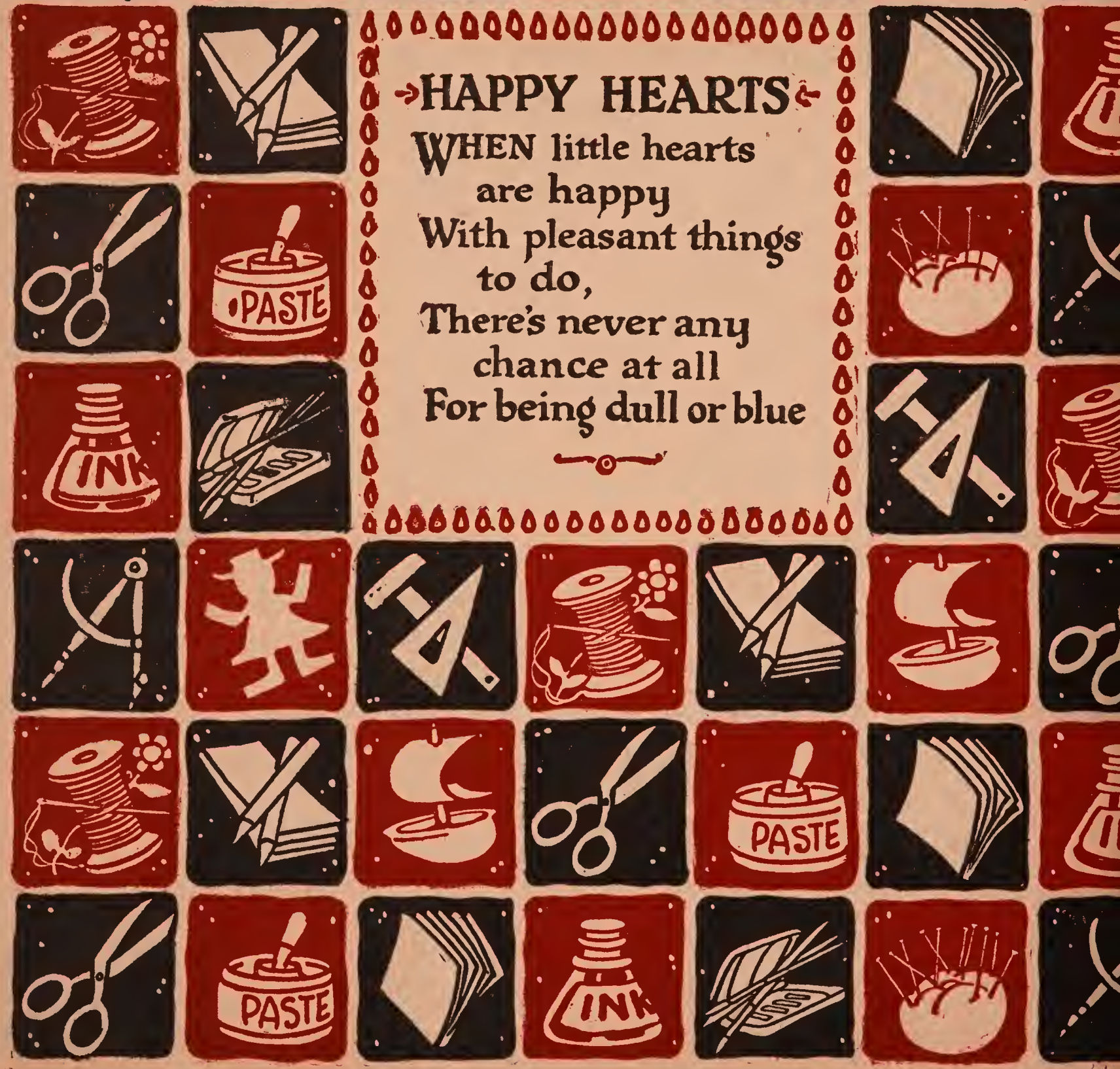
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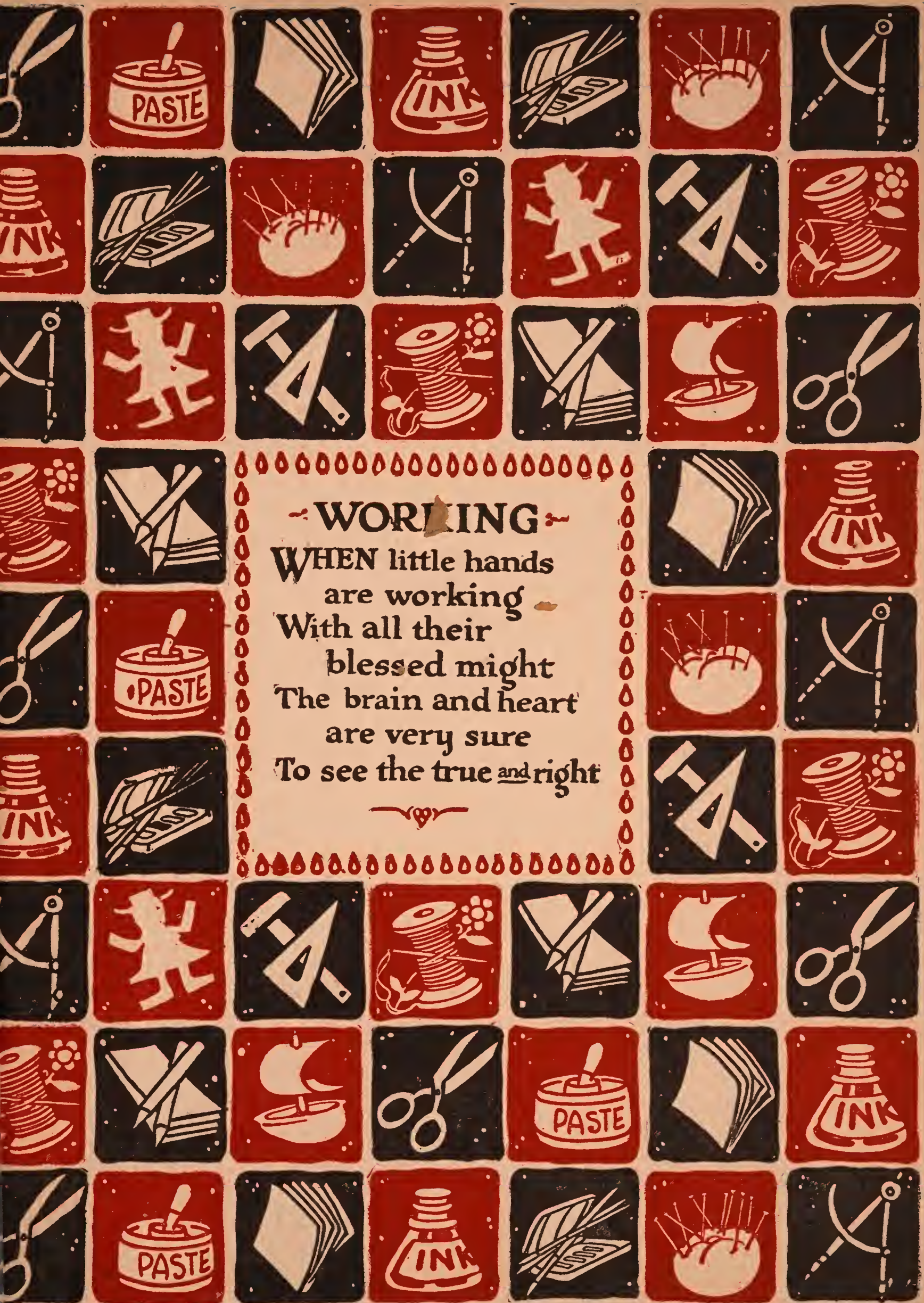
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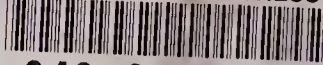


→ **HAPPY HEARTS** ←

WHEN little hearts
are happy
With pleasant things
to do,
There's never any
chance at all
For being dull or blue







HANDY HANDS

WHEN handy hands are striving
To work with might and main,
The *heart* keeps on contriving
To bless the busy brain.
Where active brains are taking
A very busy part
In things the *hands* are making,
You'll find the happy heart.



MANY THINGS
to MAKE
Keep growing minds
AWAKE!